FBIS DAILY REPORT

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*Eastern Europe*

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PHYSICAL CULTURE ASSOCIATION CONGRESS OPENS

LD181332 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0900 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Excerpt] The Sixth Czechoslovak Physical Culture Association [CSTV] congress opened in Prague today. Karel Malina and Miroslav Tomasek now report from the Palace of Culture:

[Malina] A delegation of the CPC Central Committee, CSSR Government and National Front Central Committee led by Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier, is attending the congress. Almost 2 million members of the association are represented by 1,300 delegates. About 500 guests are also present, among them the representatives of 10 foreign delegations of sports organizations of the fraternal socialist countries. Antonin Himl, chairman of the association, opened the deliberations. He welcomed the guests and delegates and emphasized the purpose of the sixth congress. He also thanked the party and government bodies for their great support to the development of physical education. Outstanding Czechoslovak personalities, Olympic winners, world and European champions, meritorious coaches and officials are present. We have seen here also the new bearers of the Order of Labor Imrich Bugar, Jarmila Kratochvilova, Ivan Kucirek and Helena Fibingerova. The opening session is chaired by the chairman of the CSTV Slovak Central Committee, Ludovit Kilar.

CPCZ Delegation

LD191817 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1720 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Delegates to the sixth congress of the Czechoslovak Physical Culture association welcomed a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, the government and the National Front Central Committee led by Lubomir Strougal, presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and federal premier. Other members of the delegation are: Comrades Jindrich Polednik, Matej Lucan, Tomas Travnicek, Vaclav Bezel, Lubomir Prochazka and Jaroslav Jeneral.

The congress was opened by Comrade Antonin Himl, who welcomed also the foreign delegations of physical culture organizations taking part in the congress.

Strougal 'Warns' Kohl

LD200323 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] The Sixth Congress of the Czechoslovak Physical Training Association continued today in the Palace of Culture in Prague. Our reporter, Stanislav Dutka, has compiled the following report on today's proceeding:

[Dutka] The attention of the delegates and guests of the Sixth Congress of the Czechoslovak Physical Training Association focused today on the speech of the head of the delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Government of the CSSR, the Central Committee, the Government of the CSSR, the Central Committee of the National Front, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and Federal Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal.

In his speech he first of all paid tribute to the successes achieved by the physical training organization during the past period. Continuing, he evaluated the work in individual sectors of physical training. He did so from the point of view of his profound interest in physical training and sport and from the basis of his deep knowledge of the problems facing them.

Comrade Strougal devoted a great deal of his attention to mass sport. He noted the progress attained but at the same time advocated greater activity, especially in physical training in schools. The head of the party and government delegation also spoke about the importance of physical training for health. He gave examples of need for regular physical activity to maintain good physical condition and improve work performance, and said better quality training was much needed.

Physical training and sports play an especially important role in preparing young people for the defense of the socialist homeland.

Speaking about top-level sport and state representation, Comrade Strougal said:

[Begin recording -- Strougal] Today top-level sports performances of individual countries have become a showpiece, one of the proofs of political, economic, cultural, and sport advancement. Considerable and growing financial and material resources are being invested in this sphere. At the same time, government and state bodies and institutions are inevitably getting more and more involved in the organization and management of it. To put it plainly, top-level sport has become a relatively independent, and I do not hesitate to use the word, an exclusive sphere in which only exceptionally talented individuals who are given the best training can achieve truly outstanding results on both a European and a world scale.

These processes have become part of the world's top-level sports, especially during the past 10 to 15 years, and these uncompromising conditions apply to anyone who wants to succeed in the continually growing and already enormously fierce international sport competition. They naturally also apply to us, who in the history of modern sport have always been among the front ranks.

If we want to master these processes, if we want to catch up in certain branches of top-level sport where we are lagging somewhat, the only course is a strict and uncompromising implementation of the measures adopted in this respect by the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and the Federal Government. I have in mind, above all, differentiating between sport branches; concentrating cadre and material resources; giving priority to sport talents; making the maximum use of science, research, and medical facilities; having a high degree of professionalism among educational and managerial cadres; and employing uniform management of the entire system of top-level sports.

Progress in these areas is of course dependent on the joint endeavor of the party, state, economic, and social bodies and organizations. It must be understood that the measures adopted truly concern everyone and that everyone bears responsibility, in accordance with his assigned role, for putting them into practice.

We must finally abandon the deeply rooted notion that only the Czechoslovak Physical Training Association and the Union for Cooperation with the Army [SVAZARM] bear responsibility for top-level sports and CSSR sport representation, otherwise it would be hard for us to change radically the structure of our top-level sport, which has been expanded far too broadly during the past 10 years. We are not so big and rich that we can develop all branches of sports with the aim of being ranked among the world top performers. This is why it is absolutely correct and necessary to concentrate on a substantially smaller number of them and to enforce uncompromisingly the principle that in this case less means much more.

We are conscious of the fact that this approach will necessitate a number of unpopular measures to reduce the number of branches, centers, and sportsmen, to abolish certain branches of top-level sports in a number of towns and localities.

We do not at all underestimate the fact that what is at issued is politically sensitive and not a simple matter. This means, therefore, that we must demand a positive approach and especially understanding of the relevant party and state and social bodies and organizations. There simply is no other way and we are not willing and simply cannot allow any exceptions from the principles adopted.

It is necessary always to bear in mind that the system of top-level sports, its individual branches, are subordinated and must serve the interests and tasks of the sport representation of our country and not vice versa. And one does not have to conceal the fact that in this very respect we are making the slowest progress, because it is here that local, enterprise, or departmental level interests still survive and it is here that considerable reserves exist for improving substantially the quality of the entire area of top-level sports.

It is necessary to set about with far greater emphasis, and everywhere, to set up quickly the system of selection and preparation of sports talents. Here we expect a great deal in particular from sports schools and regular testing of children attending the first forms of primary schools. Unless the principle of a continuous and systematic care for sports talents is properly appreciated, including material and personnel provision, our plans and notions about future successful results will merely stand on sand.

It is no secret that we have been investing considerable resources in top-level sports. I am not saying this at all as a reproach, on the contrary. Few of the people in authority have doubts about the necessity to expend such resources for this purpose if we are to rank among countries highly advanced in sport. But, of course, as we demand from other branches the necessary returns of such investment, we cannot fail to demand the same from top-level sports. This is because this sphere cannot, after all, ask to be granted unlimited funding unless we insist much more forcefully than previously that the results correspond with the effort and resources invested in it. [end recording]

[Dutka] The head of the party and government delegation went on to stress the importance of science and research as the most important component of progress in the field of sport. Resistance to the application of modern findings, he said, is a manifestation of slothfulness and routine. He advocated using new, well-thought-out principles in the most popular branches of sport, above all in football, so that we will be ranked once again among the best in the world.

Comrade Strougal then went on to talk about questions of interest not only to sportsmen, but, in the current international situation, to the overwhelming majority of the world's inhabitants.

[Begin recording -- Strougal] Physical training and sport are an important factor for peace, it is enough to realize what has been achieved in this respect by, for example, the Olympic games. If competition among nations and states were carried out solely in this spirit and in this direction, which is beneficial to all mankind, many problems would be eliminated from the world. [applause]

Unfortunately, this is not the case, especially at present. At the moment we are seriously worried by the events west of our borders, where the current Washington Government is quite deliberately pushing the world into the grip of a cold war. It undermines all peace agreements, piles obstacles at disarmament talks, builds up its weapons both on earth and in space, creates situations of confrontation, and carries out military attacks against Lebanon. After the attack on tiny Grenada, there can be no doubt that it has moved from threats to acts of war, contrary to the United Nations Charter, the principles of international law, and regardless of the opinion of the whole world and even flying in the face of the views of its own allies. It is forcing this policy of arms build-up, militarism and confrontation of the old country, too.

By deciding to deploy 572 American medium-range missiles on the territory of five West European countries, the United States is taking its NATO allies hostage and turning Europe into a forward base for a possible war, regardless of the interests of our continent, which justly feels threatened by the power game unleashed by Washington, which dreams of world domination and forgets the lesson of history that he who sows the wind reaps a storm. In a matter of days, next month, Pershing II missiles are due to be fully deployed on the territory of the FRG, as well as cruise missiles in Great Britain, where their deployment has already in fact begun, and also in Italy. Western Europe, and especially our West German neighbor, will in this way considerably increase the danger of war on our continent, this time fully in the service of the United States. That is the stark truth today.

Nevertheless, we are still convinced that a solution exists, that the possibility exists of an honorable and mutually acceptable agreement that will ensure equal and identical security for both sides, provided, of course, that the United States and its allies really want such an agreement and abandon the schedule they have fixed for the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles, and also that they agree to include the British and French nuclear weapons in the overall total of forces of the NATO side. The goodwill on the part of the Soviet Union to achieve an agreement is well known and has even been freshly reiterated by the statements of Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Our greatest ally still continues to observe its unilaterally declared freeze on medium-range missiles now stationed in the European part of the Soviet Union and in appropriate areas beyond the Urals. The Soviet Union is also ready to continue the unilateral reduction of those weapons which it initiated at the time the freeze was announced. It is no secret that the SS-5 missiles have already been completely withdrawn from its arsenals, and that liquidation of the SS-4 missiles is prepared for the 1984-1985 period. Furthermore, if the United States abandons the deployment of new missiles in Europe, the Soviet Union is prepared to destroy all the new missiles of the latest type, that is to say the SS-20 missiles, whose overall number in Europe it would, after a mutual agreement, reduce, so that they would not be transferred to the eastern parts of the country.

At the same time, the willingness has been shown whereby at the very moment at which an agreement on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe becomes valid, the installation of other SS-20 missiles in other areas of the Soviet Union will be halted. The good-will of the Soviet Union to reach an agreement in medium-range weapons and in strategic weapons is thus evident and beyond doubt. Everything, though, has its limits. Good will is not, and nor will it be, a sign of weakness.

The effort to reach a compromise cannot be exploited by anyone in order to threaten the security of the socialist community. Nor can fruitless negotiations be dragged out ad infinitum, which the United States abuses for propaganda purposes regardless of where they are leading the Geneva talks.

The totally new situation which is taking shape as a result of the deployment of American missiles in Western Europe has forced us, under an agreement with the Soviet Government, to begin preparatory work for the development of missile systems of an operational-tactical designation on our territory. As you know, similar measures have been taken by the GDR Government.

Allow me to say a few words about this decision, which profoundly affects every one of us, and has, in a certain sense, fateful implications. None of us is rejoicing over this decision which has just been taken. Its necessity, however, remains beyond doubt. And no doubt it will be properly understood by every citizen of socialist Czechoslovakia, because what we are concerned with first and formost is a happy future for our people, and their security. Let us, at this juncture, also cast our minds back to Munich, because that memento of hisoty is still relevant. As I look around me here, it seems that there are few of us who remember it. At that time we were abandoned to the mercy of the aggressive will of Hitler, they divided up our republic, the inahbitants of the border areas were driven out of their homes by Henlein's uniformed thugs, only later to be deprived of all their state and civic freedoms.

No! that is why we did what we have done, forced, as we were, to do it in the interests of the defense capability of our country and of the whole socialist community. After all, everyone knows that while we are only just beginning preparatory work, it is only a matter of days until the first new Pershings are deployed on the territory of the FRG. That is why I want to speak out yet again, on behalf of all our people, conscious of the fact that on 21 November the final decision will be taken in Bonn on the development of American missiles on the territory of the FRG. I wish to appeal to Chancellor Kohl, to Vice Chancellor Genscher, to the ministers of the West German Government and to the deputies, many of whom we have welcomed in a friendly way here in Czechoslovakia, and whom I know personally, and with whom I can thus speak quite frankly.

We are neighbors who decided in the spirit of the 1973 agreement on mutual relations not only to recognize the reality of the post-war arrangement in Europe, including the nonvalidity of the Munich diktat, but also to **live** in friendly and genuinely good-neighborly relations, and this presupposes that we shall not, above all, threaten one another. As you know, we have tried to persuade you many times -- and I am talking to the West Germans here -- of the sincerity of our efforts to cooperate, trade, and at the same time develop cultural contacts between our countries. Today, Chancellor, you risk seriously undermining the spirit of our cooperation by making it possible for a third country to use your terriory to threaten the security of Czechoslovakia and her allies. We warn you against this step, which may have unforeseeable repercussions. Think once again, carefully, whether the decision you are making is in the interests on your own people or at the request of someone else. Do not act in haste, because a final "yes" on your part will entail unavoidable military measures in Czechoslovakia. A way out of the crisis, after all, still exists. The Geneva talks are continuing, and the Soviet Union has made a whole series of proposals at these talks. The fundamental requirement, However, remains the same: to reach an agreement, to find a compromise on the basis of identical and equal security. This is what I wish with all my heart, and this is what, as a neighbor, I ask of you in Bonn. [loud applause] [end recording]

[Anouncer] Concluding his address at the sixth congress of the Czechoslovak physical training association, Lubomir Strougal, leading the party and government delegation, expressed thanks on behalf of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, the Central Committee of the National Front and the CSSR Government to all the members of the physical training organization for their hard work and selflessness and for the tireless work of the broad range of volunteer workers, and for the moments of joy which we have felt and will feel in the future at the success of our sports representatives in domestic and international competitions. He expressed the conviction that the Czechoslovak physical training association would continue to do everything to ensure that the physical training movement, our sports representatives, and officials contribute in every way to implementing the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ congress for the further blossoming of our Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

## Resolution on Missile Deployment

LD201937 Prague CTK in English 1640 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- Antonin Himl was re-elected chairman of the Czechoslovak Physical Training Association at the end of its sixth congress here on Sunday.

The last session of the congress was again attended by a delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, the Federal government and the Czechoslovak National Front, led by party Presidium member and Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal.

The debate continued at the last meeting and messages of greetings were delivered by (Ta Guang Chien), chairman of the Vietnamese administration of physical training and sport, Eduardo Ustariz, director of the Cuban National Institute for Sport, Physical Training and Recreation, and Seung Kong, head of the Foreign Relations Department of the Kampuchean Ministry of Information, Press and Culture.

The congress adopted a resolution, denouncing the policy of circles headed by U.S. President Ronald Reagan, who strives to halt the world revolutionary process and liquidate socialism as a social and political system even at the cost of nuclear war.

A particularly dangerous situation is taking shape in Europe. The United States and some of its NATO allies are trying to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. "We therefore support the immediate adoption of measures to halt armament and research agreement on the limitation and reduction of armed forces and armament, nuclear weapons in particular, on the basis of equality and equal security," the resolution said.

The participants in the congress went on to stress in the resolution that a solution of the situation is contained in the proposals of the January session of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee and concrete proposals of the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union has shown good will to reach agreement, and has pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

The resolution supported Lumbomir Strougal's appeal to West German officials to use the last opportunity and say no to the siting of new nuclear missiles so that they do not threaten the security of Czechoslovakia and its allies.

"A possible aggressor may not be given a chance. Therefore in the interest of our security and defence of the socialist community, we support the essential steps and measures taken by the Czechoslovak Government in agreement with the Soviet Government."

"Our feelings and conviction, the sport and olympic ideals are incompatible with the philosophy of nuclear maniacs. Sport is an expression of youth, optimism, health, beauty, and friendship of all people. It can be developed only in the conditions of peace," the resolution said and concluded: "We want to live our life in peace and socialism."

MITTAG CONDEMNS U.S. 'MILITARIST COURSE'

LD181826 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1600 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Berlin 18 Nov (ADN) -- The economic strengthening of the GDR is more than ever involved with solving the fundamental task of safeguarding peace, said SED Politburo member Guenter Mittag to the Eighth Chamber of Technology Congress. In the interest of life, in the interest of peace we passionately oppose the militarist course of the Reagan administration and the planned deployment of new U.S. first-strike weapons in West Europe, he said. The most effective contribution to safeguarding peace consists more than ever in everybody doing his best to further strengthen the GDR.

As part of the SED's economic strategy for the eighties, national incomes and industrial goods production has further increased despite falling unit energy, raw material, and material input. Results achieved in the reduction of unit energy input during 1981, 1982 and the first three-quarters of this year alone correspond to an equivalent of about 40 million metric tonnes of raw lignite.

Mittag emphasized that further economic growth is possible only on the path of intensively increased production. It is necessary to increase production and simultaneously to reduce production input relatively and absolutely. At the same time labor productivity must rise more rapidly. All this requires purposeful application of science and technology, especially in terms of saving energy. In this connection Mittag referred to the use of electronic control engineering which uses microelectronics.

Presetting clear economic objectives is a vital precondition for clear, scientific-technological tasks, Mittag underlined. All investments in science and technology must yield multiple benefits for the national economy in the shortest possible time. In this matter the 153 combines of industry and construction, which employ about 10,000 qualified cadres for research and eevelopment, have speical responsibility.

Mittag said the SED relies on the commitment, diligence, abilities, and know-how of scientists, technologists, and engineers. While on one hand socialist society opens up a broad field for the activity of engineers, on the other hand it sets high standards for that activity. To meet these standards means above all to use all one's knowledge, all one's power, courage and inventive powers to achieve high output for strengthening the socialist fatherland.

HAGER ADDRESSES GERA AKTIV, CONDEMNS U.S.

LD191432 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1901 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Gera, 18 Nov (ADN) -- The Reagan administration is endangering the life of mankind with the deployment of nuclear first-strike weapons and its nuclear war strategy, SED Politburo member Kurt Hager underlined on Friday to party activists of Ceramic works Hermsdorf, Gera Bezirk. The socialist countries and all progressive people in the world are, however, reliable forces for the preservation of peace. It is more necessary than ever to return to the policy of detente and understanding on the basis of peaceful coexistence, Hager said.

Under the motto "The stronger socialism, is, the more secure peace is" millions of workers are achieving great results in the socialist competition movement of the enterprise teams. Our party, Hager emphasized, has given a convincing reply to the question asked by many people as to what they can do personally for safeguarding peace.

"Each individual must make a still greater contribution toward the overall strengthening of socialism in the GDR on the path of the further successful implementation of the resolutions of the 10th party congress, which have proved themselves thousandfold in everyday life." The objective is to advocate and defend the cause of Marxism-Leninism in every situation actively, resolutely, and loyally.

OFFICIALS ATTEND CEREMONY TO HONOR LUTHER

AU180945 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Nov 83 pp 1-2

[Excerpt] Eisleben (ADN) -- On Thursday the "days of Ecumenical Meetings" started in Eisleben at the end of the Luther year of the Evangelical churches of the GDR. With a festive event on the main square of the town when the reformer was born, which was preceded by services, the churches, together with ecumenical guests from 36 countries 70 churches and councils of Christians from all parts of the world, commemorated the 500th birthday of Martin Luther. In the evening the Martin Luther Committee of the Evangelical Churches in the GDR hosted a reception. The greetings of the GDR Martin Luther Committee and its chairman, Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, were conveyed by Ernst Mecklenburg, member of the committee and deputy chairman of the GDR State Council.

The guests at the festive event included the members of the Martin Luther Committee of the GDR: Ernst Mecklenburg, Hans-Joachim Boehme, SED Central Committee member and first secretary of the Halle Bezirk leadership; Kurt Loeffler, state secretary in the Ministry for Culture and secretary of the Martin Luther Committee of the GDR, Klaus Gysi, state secretary for church affairs; Helmuth Klapproth, chairman of the Council of the Halle Bezirk.

CHURCH SYNOD WARNS OF INCREASED MILITARIZATION

DW171220 Bonn DIE WELT in German 17 Nov 83 p 4

[Text] EPD, Berlin -- The synod of the Evangelical-Lutheran Regional Church of Mecklenburg in conclusion of its autumn meeting addressed a letter to the communities answering the multitude of petitions received which are marked "by the shock over the intensified military situation."

The document says in part: "...As citizens of our country on the border between two power and defense systems we cannot regard the deployment of missiles in our country as measures which will make us safer. Rather we recognize especially in the continued effect of the spirit and the logic of deterrence the drift toward a nuclear catastrophe.

"...In contrast, we consider it an encouraging sign if people are guided by creed, conscience, and commonsense even if they thereby invite considerable negative consequences. In this connection the synod also backs conscripts who, despite their commitment by the Military Service Law and the service oath taken, no longer consider themselves capable of continuing service under arms.

"...Many petitions reached the synod which dealt with the problem of military service for women. The synod shares this shock of women and families.

"...To many people it became clear only now in what way the Military Service Law dated 23 march 1982 can be applied. This application of the Military Service Law is another step in direction of a militarization of society which particularly deply intrudes in the private and family spheres."

HOEPCKE, JAPAN'S ABE PRAISE CULTURAL COOPERATION

LD181616 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and GDR Deputy Minister of Culture Klaus Hoepcke have described the successful cultural exchange between the two countries as a fruitful element of peaceful cooperation. During their meeting and in a number of other talks projects relating to GDR Days of Culture in Japan were discussed. Also discussed were possibilities for expanding exchanges in the fields of music and the visual arts. Cooperation in other spheres of culture, such as literature, was also proposed. These matters were also the subject of talks which the GDR deputy minister of culture had with leading representatives of Tokyo publishing houses.

STOPH MEETS WITH LAO MINISTER OF EDUCATION

LD181137 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1858 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] Berlin 17 Nov (ADN) -- Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Dr Bountiem Phitsamai, Lao minister of education, both agreed at a talk in Berlin today, to which the GDR politician had invited the Lao guest, on the need, together with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, to continue to do everything possible for the preservation and safeguarding of peace, to promote mutually advantageous cooperation between the peoples, and to continue the process of international detente in face of all imperialist machinations.

During the cordial meeting the two men praised the fraternal cooperation between the two states and peoples and described cooperation in the field of higher and vocational education as an important contribution to the shaping of overall relations between the GDR and the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

The meeting was also attended by the GDR minister for higher and vocational education, Prof Hans-Joachim Boehme, and the ambassador of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the GDR, Kongkeo Phanouvong.

HONECKER, STOPH RECEIVE CANADIAN AMBASSADOR

LD181754 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1614 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Berlin, 18 Nov (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, received on Friday the Canadian ambassador to the GDR, Alan Pittman McLaine, for the presentation of his credentials. Ambassador McLaine conveyed the best greetings from the governor-general of Canada, Edward Richard Schreyer, and from the prime minister, Pierre Elliott Trudeau, which Erich Honecker reciprocated.

In the ensuing talk both sides expressed the desire to further develop overall relations between the two states in the interest of the consolitation of peace, the continuation of detente, the improvement of the international situation, and for mutual benefit.

The Canadian ambassador was also received today by Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, for a first visit.

BRIEFS

SOFT COAL EXTRACTION -- The GDR is now meeting 71 percent of its requirements for primary power with soft coal, and the share of this domestic raw material in power supplies is further increasing. Currently 82 percent of electric power in the power plants are being produced on the basis of raw soft coal. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German 31 Oct 83 p 2 AU]

MTI ISSUES STATEMENT ON CYPRUS QUESTION

LD181858 Budapest MTI in English 1745 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Budapest, November 18 (MTI) -- The Hungarian news agency has been authorized to issue the following statement on the recent declaration of a so-called independent state by the leaders of the Turkish community in Cyprus.

This action is in contradiction with the interests of the island country and the peoples of the region and the relevant resolutions of the UN.

As it is known the Hungarian People's Republic takes a stand for the territorial unity, independence and sovereignty of Cyprus, its non-aligned status and withdrawal of all foreign forces from this island country. The Hungarian Government has expressed several times the opinion that the Cyprus issue could be justly and permanently settled only at a widely attended international conference, taking the legal interests of the two national communities into consideration and in harmony with the relevant UN resolutions.

MSZMP OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

LD202304 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Interview with Gyula Horn, head of the MSZMP Central Committee's foreign affairs department, by Janos Hajdu during "The Week" program -- live]

[Text] [Hajdu] Good evening. Thank you for accepting our invitation. I am sorry that the topic is not very bright. The Bundestag presumably will vote for the deployment of the U.S. missiles in the FRG. What can follow in Geneva after this?

[Horn] It is true that a new period is starting in the field of European military balance because after this, the Soviet-U.S. talks on Euromissiles will become pointless; the essence of the NATO decision is that U.S. missile deployment will be started if the talks have no results.

[Hajdu] Yesterday's Hungarian papers published Ustinov's article on the prospective countermeasures of the USSR and the Warsaw Pact. In your opinion, which one will be the strictest?

[Horn] There is no need to rank the measures. They are all equally important. The appropriate equipment will be taken closer to the territory of the United States. This also shows that European balance cannot be treated separately from USSR-U.S. strategic balance. There is no limited nuclear war between the two world systems. The other thing is that appropriate countermeasures will be taken in certain Warsaw Pact states, and the third one is that the Warsaw Pact states will take appropriate defense measures.

[Hajdu] Will our country be concerned by this?

[Horn] Because of the geographical and geopolitical situation of our country, there has been no need to deploy medium-range missile carriers in this country.

[Hajdu] That is if the existing situation remains and no new weapons are added.

[Horn] There has been no need for this up to now.

[Hajdu] No Warsaw Pact country enjoys a very good economic situation at the moment. This applies to Hungary too. How much will these collective efforts cost us?

[Horn] This will cost a lot for all of us -- for all Warsaw Pact countries, but also for Western Europe. The extra expenses will not exceed the capacity of the country. I mean that the opportunities of economic progress will not be distorted either in the present or in the next 5-year plan period because of these extra expenses.

[Hajdu] This is clear, but may I add that unfortunately we will not have a larger piece of bread on our table as well.

[Horn] From weapons you can not have bread on the table.

[Hajdu] People are worried about this, but the main question they ask now is whether the danger of a world war has increased or not.

[Horn] The danger of world war exists now as it existed when the 1979 NATO decision was taken. However, no world war will break out following the missile deployment.

[Hajdu] Why not?

[Horn] Military tension is growing in East-West relations, especially in Europe. The nuclear threshold will be lowered, missiles will get closer to each other, and if the NATO plan is realized and countermeasures taken, the quantity of nuclear bombs in East-West relations will grow at least by 20 percent -- not to mention qualitative development. This obviously means an increase in military tension. However, the outbreak of a world war will still depend on political factors.

[Hajdu] Figuratively speaking, the military, the generals, will not get closer to the button?

[Horn] Not at all. When I speak about political factors, I mean that Soviet leadership, with a great deal of experience, considers its most important international task is the maintenance of world peace. The U.S. leadership, even if it wanted to, could not start a world war because this would lead to its annihilation too. Let me add another factor to this. The danger would be greater if the East-West balance were upset. If U.S. missiles are deployed, appropriate countersteps will be taken exactly with the aim of maintaining the power balance. This will remain the most important factor of the maintenance of world peace.

[Hajdu] Several articles were published recently, yours among them, arguing for the maintenance of East-West contacts in economy and in every possible field, and saying that we Hungarians, the Hungarian People's Republic places all efforts in this direction. Is this realistic at all?

[Horn] Of course, it is realistic by all means. The tension can only be decreased through political means, negotiations. This is an important element of political talks. On the other hand, I would say that detente has gained a new meaning. The most important task of the work for detente is to find agreements in the interest of decreasing military tension. Most important in this respect is the Soviet-U.S. relationship. I would say the improvement of the Soviet-U.S. relationship has gained a historical significance. It is not up to the Soviet Union. Improvement depends on the Americans. However, other countries also have their role in the sphere of contacts, dialogues and political talks.

VARKONYI GREETS BELGIAN COUNTERPART ON ARRIVAL

LD210932 Budapest MTI in English 1750 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] Budapest, November 20 (MTI) -- Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans arrived in Hungary Sunday evening for an official visit on the invitation of his Hungarian colleague Dr Peter Varkonyi. The head of Belgian diplomacy was met at Ferihegy Airport by Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi. Present were also Willy Tilemans, Budapest ambassador of Belgium, and Tamas Lorincz, Hungary's ambassador to Brussels.

OFFICIALS MEET WITH VISITING CUBAN CP MEMBER

LD191557 Budapest MTI in English 1019 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] Budapest, November 19 (MTI) -- Orlando Fundora, alternate member of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and head of department at the CC, paid a visit to Hungary from November 5 to 18 on the invitation of the HSWP Central Committee. The Cuban politician met Miklos Ovari, member of the HSWP Political Committee and Secretary of the Central Committee, and Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs. He held talks with Erno Lakatos, head of the Agit-Prop and polit[illegible] education department at the HSWP.

In the talks marked by cordial, comradely atmosphere the parties exchanged views on the topical issues of the international situation, with special attention paid to the grave tensions in the Central American and Caribbean region, and informed each other on the experiences of the two parties in Agit-Prop and political education work.

LAZAR, HAVASI RECEIVE GDR DEPUTY PREMIER SCHUERER

LD191459 East Berlin International Service in German 1807 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Budapest, 18 November (ADN) -- Gerhard Schuerer, the GDR deputy prime minister, held talks in Budapest Friday on further deepening economic and scientific-technological cooperation with Hungary. In a discussion with Hungarian Premier Gyorgy Lazar, the positive development of bilateral relations -- comensurate with the agreements concluded between Erich Honecker and Janos Kadar in June 1982 -- was noted.

In agreement with the resolutions of the 37th CEMA session, the objective is to purposefully continue the intensive development of the GDR and Hungarian national economies in the interest of further economic and social progress and to exploit the advantages of the socialist economic integration still more strongly. This serves the prosperity of the two peoples, the strengthening of socialism, and the consolidation of peace.

Lazar and Schuerer emphasized that in view of the sharpened course of U.S. aggression and the imperialist trade war against the socialist community of states, increased efforts were required to further strengthen the economic power of the two allied countries.

Schuerer also had a talk with HSWP Poliburo member Ferenc Havasi. It was emphasized that close scientific-technological and economic cooperation between the GDR and Hungary will offer a sound basis for the effective development of the two national economies in the future.

In his capacity as chairman of the GDR State Planning Committee, Gerhard Schuerer spoke today with Dr Lajos Faluvegi, chairman of the Hungarian National Planning Office. The talk focused on bilateral coordination of national economic plans from 1986-90. Further steps in developed scientific-technological cooperation were discussed. Mutual trade for 1984 was also discussed, as well as an exchange of views on questions of management, planning, and economic accountancy.

AZERBAIJAN DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT 18 NOV

LD181822 Budapest MTI in English 1701 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Budapest, November 18 (MTI) -- Suleyan Tatliyev, first deputy prime minister of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Azerbaijan, visited Hungary November 14-18 at the head of a delegation. Under an agreement between the Hungarian and soviet governments on the direct cooperation of Hungary and Soviet republics, economic and technical-scientific cooperation started with Azerbaijan in the first half of the year.

The delegation held talks with Deputy Minister Ferenc Bartha, head of the government's Secretariat for International Economic Relations, on the expansion of economic and technical-scientific cooperation between ministries, companies and public organizations. Interest in expanding scientific, agricultural, food and light industrial cooperation was expressed and an increase in domestic trade and cooperative goods exchange envisaged.

Discussions with Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai concentrated on the expansion of economic cooperation. It was stated that the relations are useful not only for the partners concerned, but also for the development of economic cooperation between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Soviet Union.

The delegation met Lazzlo Ballai, head of the Economic Policy Department of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, and visited ministries, companies and agricultural cooperatives. A protocol was signed on the outcome of the talks.

POZSGAY-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MOSCOW

LD191953 Budapest MTI in English 1723 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] Budapest, November 19 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Hungarian Patriotic People's front led by General Secretary Imre Pozsgay that on the invitation of the Association of Soviet Friendship Societies paid a visit to Moscow from Nov 15 to 19, Saturday returned to Budapest. The Hungarian delegation held talks with a negotiating group of the Association of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries led by President Zinaida Kruglova and reached agreement on the establishment and development of contacts between the two organizations. Imre Pozsgay extended an invitation to Hungary to Zinaida Kruglova who accepted it with thanks.

Imre Pozsgay met Petr Demichev, alternative member of the CPSU CC Political Committee and cultural minister. In a cordial and friendly atmosphere they discussed topical questions of the international situation, their countries' internal situation and possibilities of further developing cooperation between social organizations of the two countries. Imre Pozsgay held talks with Boris Stukalin, member of the CPSU CC and head of the CC Propaganda Department.

MATERIAL ON 14TH PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

Summary of 17 Nov Session

LD182309 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Nov (PAP) -- On Friday 18 November the 14th PZPR Central Committee plenum opened in Warsaw. The 2-day plenum, whose work is headed by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, is devoted to socio-economic problems.

Opening the session, the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee greeted the members of the central party organs and invited guests: Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council; Roman Malinowski, chairman of the ZDL Supreme Committee; and Eduard Kowalczyk, chairman of the SD Central Committee. W. Jaruzelski reported that representatives of the honored labor veterans, organizers of labor competition and labor leaders, and public and party figures were also invited.

A year has elapsed since the 10th Central Committee plenum Wojciech Jaruzelski said. Then we were pondering how to solve effectively the socioeconomic problems of the country's development, how to (?direct) the work of party departments and organizations in order to speed up the overcoming of the crisis and to soften its burden. Then we determined the key tasks of the country's economic policy, which have become the basis of the construction of the National Economic Plan for the 1983-1985 period. Today, W. Jaruzelski said, we wish to assess the achievements of the first year of the implementation of the 3-year plan and the almost 2-year experience of the economic reform [words indistinct] and also determine the tasks for the immediate future.

The first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee continued: We should make an objective assessment of the directions of the economic policy adopted by the ninth congress and answer why, in spite of tangible progress, there are still so many questions to be solved: those of strategic significance for the national economy and those that are smaller but painfully (?perceived) by the society in everyday life. Consequently, this will be an analysis of the state of the national economy and the new internal and external determining factors which arose during the last period and exert significant influence on the course of the economic processes. We will consider, the first secretary of the Central Committee stressed, the provisions of the Central Annual Plan for 1984 -- the year when we should achieve economic progress, reduce inflation and consistently strive toward a gradual improvement in the living conditions of the society.

Wojciech Jaruzelski then stressed that an important task for the party is the further implementation of the Leninist principle of the unity of ideology, politics, and economy, which was spoken about at the previous, 13th PZPR Central Committee plenary session. Making a resolute inroad into these questions, the first secretary of the Central Committee said, is of particularly great importance at the present time since the [word indistinct] of the economic situation (?is having an increasingly strong effect) on the sociopolitical situation and on the moods and expectations of the people. This (?imposes) on our party, Wojciech Jaruzelski said, a special obligation.

As the first item on the agenda of the plenum, the PZPR Central Committee Politburo report -- Party Tasks in Raising the Effectiveness of the Implementation of Social and Economic Aims -- was presented by Manfred Gorywoda secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

Information regarding questions of agriculture, the food economy and the food market was presented by Zbigniew Michalek, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

After lunch the participants in the 14th plenary session of the PZPR Central Committee took part in meetings with the leadership of departments and central economic administrations, and also in a meeting with the leaders of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare.

The 14th PZPR Central Committee plenum will resume work in the morning of 19 November.

## Gorywoda Presents Report

LD181343 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Manfred Gorywoda, secretary of the Central Committee, delivered an introductory report entitled: The Party's Tasks in Raising the Effectiveness of the Implementation of Socioeconomic Objectives. At the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress, the party took upon itself the obligation to create a system and the institutional conditions for overcoming the crisis. This obligation is being fulfilled. As a result of this, the state of the economy is gradually improving, as is reflected both in the growth of production and progress made in the effectiveness of management, Manfred Gorywoda said. He went on to say that in trade turnover with socialst countries this year, we are achieving a surplus of exports over imports for the second successive year. This is taking place after a period of 10 years during which imports constantly exceeded exports. Unfortunately, this result has been achieved mainly through limiting our imports, which reduces the possibilities of supplies for the economy.

In order to illustrate how issues are presented at the plenum, I would like to quote the following excerpt from the report. Let us recall that the guiding aim of 1983 has been to halt the decline in the population's living standards. It is possible to say today that this task will basically be carried out. One can even expect a growth in average real wages, that is, a faster growth of average wages than of the cost of living. Why, basically? Because the growth of real wages does not cover all groups of employees.

Mandred Gorywoda went on to say that halting the decline in the standard of living of the population is not adequately reflected in the community's feelings, even of the population groups whose real wages have gone up. The feeling that the standard of living has fallen further is predominant. What are the reasons for this? Manfred Gorywoda mentioned a few of them. A small increase in real wages is taking place in conditions of high price rises -- amounting to over 20 percent. Experiences in Poland and other countries show that in a situation such as this the population feels that price rises overshadow the wage increases achieved. The next issue, the high rate of inflation, influences a greater differentiation in the income of th e population, which causes bitterness and criticism. Thirdly, the relatively high price increases are accompanied by still severe shortages of goods on the market, including goods of great importance for the life of families. In this way two negative feelings overlap: Not only are prices going up but there are no goods to buy. All this underscores the significance of the struggle against inflation, of the struggle for a good market.

I have quoted this extensive excerpt in order to illustrate the way issues are presented. It shows, I feel, that the Central Committee uses the same language as we do when talking about matters of everyday life.

To end this report from the session, a few examples of issues raised in the report: work productivity and good use of working time, foreign trade, the role of restrictions, demographic changes. We sometimes forget that since 1979 the population in Poland has grown by 1.5 million citizens which means that a smaller quantity of products has to be divided out among a greater population.

Next, the issues of economical management and the quality of production, rationalization of employment, machinery which is becoming out of date and the danger of a technological gap, problems of the market -- especially the food market -- slowing down the rate of price increases. Here is an important sentence from the report: Taking into account the proposed food price rises under consultation at the moment, the rise in prices should be much lower than this year. Following this the report dealt with easier ways of obtaining apartments, links between pay systems and the independence of enterprises and good work, and the central pay policy. The principle here is: as many changes as necessary, as much stabilization as possible. This fundamental slogan in the life of the economy should be binding.

The final part of the report deals with concrete attempts to unite social interests with the interests of various workers' collectives. It also discusses in depth the role of party organizations at enterprises. In the last few sentences of the report Manfred Gorywoda said: Thus the entire party and its organizations face difficult but very responsible tasks. The extent to which social forces will unite further round the realization of socioeconomic objectives in 1984 and the whole of the 3-year plan will depend on the work of party organizations, the effectiveness of their political activites among workforces, and of their mobilizing capabilities.

## PZPR Politburo Report

LD182343 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1705 GMT 18 Nov 83

["Extensive excerpts" of PZPR Central Committee Politburo report entitled: "The Tasks of the Party in Increasing the Effectiveness of the Implementation of the Socioeconomic Goals," delivered at the 18 November session of the 14th PZPR Central Committee plenum in Warsaw by Manfred Gorywoda, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee -- recorded]

[Text] The party's socioeconomic program is known. It was mapped out by the resolutions of the ninth congress and rendered concrete in the resolutions of the Central Committee sessions. Considered in general, it is being implemented. We attach particular significance to the implementation of the economic reform, a reform undertaken at the initiative of the party. We continue to be of the opinion that there is no other road to the solution of the unusually complex socioeconomic problems our country faces than that of a fundamental reconstruction of the system of the functioning of the economy, of creating conditions and mechanisms to release the initiative of working people, and to engage them in the economic development and progress of society. Over a 2-year period the party has provided proof of its steadfast will and doggedness in the implementation of the resolutions of the ninth congress, in the implementation of a multifaceted program of sociopolitical and economic reforms. Despite exceptionally unfavorable conditions we have not departed from the road mapped out. The facts prove that the program of reconstructing the functioning of the economy was not the result of opportunism, nor was it a propaganda trick. It was and is an integral part of a far-reaching party strategy, worked out on the basis of a profound diagnosis of the aspirations, needs and capabilities of the Polish public, on the basis of the general rules of socialist construction and of the science of Marxist-Leninism.

When assessing the 2-year implementation of the party's socioeconomic program we are aware both of the achievements and of the failures. We are also conscious of the disappointments manifest in various milieus, connected with the rate at which the economic difficulties are being overcome. At this point one has to recall what we drew attention to in the program documents of the ninth congress. At that time it was said that the public should be under no illusion that once the reform is introduced all difficulties will automatically disappear.

It was said that a long and difficult road lies ahead of us and overcoming the crisis will demand an additional effort on the part of the authorities, of enterprises, of the whole of society. In January 1982 Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee said from the Sejm podium: I predict a difficult and harsh time, a time of renunciation and of work.

The party, therefore, presented the issue honestly, openly, without promising golden treasures. The party took upon itself the obligation to create system-institutional conditions for overcoming the crisis. The shaping of the national income shows the general improvement in the economic situation. As a result of the increase in production and the lowering of material costs -- for the first time in 4 years -- [word indistinct] we will achieve this year an increase in the produced national income. The scale of this increase, however, corresponds to not quite one tenth of the drop in the national income that took place in those critical years.

Let us recall: The leading goal in 1983 was to halt the drop in society's standard of living. Today one can say that this task has been carried out in principle. One can even expect a certain increase in average real wages, a more rapid increase in the average wage than in the cost of living.

Why in principle then? Because the increase in real wages does not include all groups of employees, although it applies to the majority of those employed in the socialized economy. There are, however, large groups of employees, especially in the nonproduction sector, who are still feeling a drop in real wages. So, in spite of the completed first stage in the revaluation of old-age and disability pensions, their increase will be somewhat lower than this year's cost of living increase.

The halt in the decline of the standard of living has not found the corresponding reflection in social feelings, even of those groups of the population who have achieved an increase in real incomes. The feeling of a further decline in the standard of living is predominant. The question arises: What are the reasons for this? There are at least several. First, the small increase in real wages is being achieved in conditions of a high -- more than 20 percent -- increase in prices. Polish experiences, as well those of other countries, indicate that in this kind of situation, the increase in prices obscures in social feelings the acnieved increase in wages.

Second, the high rate of inflation has the effect of increasing the differentation in the population's incomes, which is the cause of bitterness and criticism.

Third, the relatively high increase in prices is still accompanied by acute shortages of many goods on the market including those very important for the life of families.

In this way, two negative feelings combine: It is not enough that prices are rising, but there is a shortage of goods as well. All this underlines the importance of the struggle against inflation, of stepping up its effectiveness. All this underlines the importance of the struggle for a good market.

Comrades, the results of the implementation of the socioeconomic tasks in the period since the 10th plenum give rise to moderate, cautious optimism. In some sectors, they are even better than we anticipated. In a word, a step forward has been taken on the way to improving the economic situation.

Allow me a more general reflection. Production in some branches is approaching the 1979 level. The productivity of many branches per hour of work is reaching the level of the same year. Why then is this not accompanied by a parallel, rapid improvement in the living standards?

The following are the reasons: In the first place, compared with 1979, there has been a radical reduction in the overall, social working time. This has happened mainly because of the increase in the number of free Saturdays, the decline in employment, the extension of educational leave and of various additional workers' privileges. In this way, the overall annual working time in the socialized industry has been reduced by some 14 percent. There has also been a reduction by over 150 hours in the average annual working time of each worker.

In the second place, the trade situation with the capitalist countries has changed. In 1979 trade with those countries amounted to a $2 billion surplus of imports over exports, while this year export will be higher than import by over $1 billion. This means that as a result of so fundamental a change in the trade balance with the capitalist countries, the volume of goods at our disposal as a country, is over $3 billion less than in 1979. In terms of the zloty this constitutes, comrades, some Z300 billion. It is easy to imagine how much bigger domestic production would have been, how much better market supply would be and, as a consequence, the standard of living, if we were able to purchase additionally, the raw and other materials lacking in industry today for that amount.

In the third place, vast, billion-high losses were suffered and still are, by our economy and of course by the whole community as a result of the application of economic restrictions against Poland.

In the fourth place, since 1979 -- and we do not always bear this in mind -- Poland has acquired more than 1.5 million citizens. The population has increased by nearly 5 percent. This means that a reduced volume of products must be shared out today among a larger population.

Are the above phenomena directly linked to the crisis? No. But they indicate a new quality compared with seventies -- radically altered conditions in which our economy, our country have found themselves. At the same time, this indicates that the basic reason for the significant decline in living standards rests not with the classical causes of the crisis and of the economic collapse but with an entire complex of interdependent social and economic phenomena.

It has to be deemed a task of primary importance to give the public an objective picture of the real state of affairs. For it is almost a general practice to explain all negative socioeconomic phenomena, and particularly the decline in the standard of living, as being due to the crisis. The notion of the crisis has become a sort of incantation which is understood and interpreted differently probably by every Pole. There is also a relatively universal opinion that the moment the crisis passes good times will come immediately, characterized by a profusion of goods. Quite often the passing of the crisis is understood to be an almost automatic process, requiring, at most, appropriate support and wise actions from above. Such ways of thinking are in danger of creating attitudes of passivity, wait-and-see attitudes, social dissatisfaction. Only an understanding of the truth, a recognition of the real state of the economy can create a chance of mobilizing working people to surmount the difficulties the country is going through. This attempt to elucidate the reasons for the divergences between the public evaluation of the economic situation and its actual condition is at the same time a reply to the doubts about whether the economy has really started to move, since life is still difficult and since there are still so many unsatisfied needs. For the public, in the main, assesses the state of the economy on the basis of the ways living conditions shape up, of the rate of their improvement. The scale of these disparities is magnified by the fact that in the context of the profound break-down of the standard of living in the years of 1980-82 a conflict was engendered in the public consciousness between the material aspirations of society and the possibilities of satisfying them. During the seventies we went through a period in which prosperity increased, to a large degree on the basis of the credits we had incurred, a prosperity which had no genuine underpinning in the development of domestic material production.

The inflationary increase in money incomes created expectations of and early fulfillment of rapidly growing needs, especially for consumer durables. The breakdown of the economy in recent years, the inevitable inversion of the proportions that existed in the seventies between what is distributed and what is produced, brought these unreal expectations to a drastic end.

It often created feelings of disappointment, of lack of prospects, and often, simply nervousness and frustration. How to counteract against these phenomena? The party gave its reply in the resolutions of the ninth congress by defining a realistic program for overcoming the political and socioeconomic crisis.

Comrades, the concretization of the party's economic program constitutes a 3-year plan. We are encountering a number of barriers and limits in its implementation, mainly insufficient supplies to the economy of raw materials and shortages of manpower in numerous enterprises. These make the full use of a significant production potential impossible today. What is the future in these fields? What conclusions are to be drawn from the situation? The most important one is better use of the production potential in the processing industry and a higher growth of productivity which can only come about by reducing material consumption.

This depends on the resourcefulness and inventiveness of all of us: Worker and minister, foreman, construction worker and scientist, so that out of a 2 percent increase in deliveries of materials we will achieve next year a 2, 4, or 6 percent growth in production. Honest implementation, by all links of management, of the government saving program, which constitutes an integral part of the 3-year plan, will serve to speed up growth.

In many work enterprises this task has been treated very seriously. There are numerous examples of well-prepared enterprise saving programs, the implementation of which brings concrete economic results. We can list the Kora dressmaking enterprise in Siedlce, the synthetic material enterprise in Pionki, Gama in Jaslo, Woltex in Zdunska Wola, the Bierut steelworks in Czestochowa, the flax enterprise in Zyrardow, Romet in Bydgoszcz, Bobrek steelworks, but at the same time one must mention that many enterprises have paid lip service to saving programs. Often attention was focused on simple reserves, rarely on normal verification. Technology and the design of goods have been made an organizational [words indistinct].

Concrete saving tasks were not linked in these enterprises with work positions, and were not taken into consideration in pay and motivation. In increasing the quality of saving programs and in their implementation a positive role has been played by party branches and organizations.

A high degree of party activeness in winning support for these programs and putting them consistently into effect are still needed. It is imperative to make systematic evaluations of the implementation of the adopted programs, to assign individual tasks more often to party members in the realization of individual undertakings.

This is all the more justified as there are still many instances of waste and bad management. This is being established all the time by employees of the Supreme Control Chamber and other controlling bodies.

Bitter questions emerge. How is it that so often such scandalous facts are only being brought to light by inspection from outside? Why is this not noticed by managements of enterprises, by self-management bodies, by works party organizations? And why do they not take relevant action?

Better utilization of raw and other materials also means improving the quality of production. Unfortunately, the situation in this respect has been deteriorating in the course of the past few years. To a considerable degree this is a result of negligence and of not wanting to put oneself out, of the exploitation of a monopolistic position by some producers, of a lack of proper quality control, in particular in regard to technical control in enterprises and on the part of commercial organiztions.

The managements and self-managements of enterprises often do not appreciate the need for stronger staff motivation to improve quality. So far, the system of sanctions and economic priorities has an inadequate influence on workers and commerce. We advocate more severe treatement of a reckless attitude to problems related to the quality of production. Quality control should be more effectively enforced.

The suggested modifications in the reform for next year are meeting this need half way. The importance of the issue makes it imperative to monitor their effectivenss so that when necessary they can be made more rigorous, even in the course of the year.

In the view of the enterprises, after the supply of materials, another factor restricting opportunities for stepping up production is the shortage of manpower. Nearly all enterprises want to increase employment. Changes in the labor market in the course of the past few years, the demographic situation, the needs of the broadly conceived services bring about a situation in which, virtually right to the end of the current decade, there will not only be no chance of increasing employment in the material production sphere but we must take into account the possibility of a further drop.

That is why the problem of employment shortage cannot be resolved through a wages competition between enterprises. Here a broader question comes to mind. Do we really have a general shortage of manpower? An extensive analysis shows that this is a relative shortage. There are enterprises in which there is indeed an employment shortage but there are others which have clear surpluses in relations to the achieved output level.

The proclaimed shortage of hands is often accompanied by lack of thrift in the utlization of work resources, by inefficient organizational structures, by overemployment in the administration of enterprises, by shortcomings in work discipline. Removing these weaknesses will release important reserve forces. Tapping them can contribute to an easing of the shortage of laborers. Organizational and technological progresss should serve to promote this, as should the mechanization of the productive process and better use of the profession qualifications of employees. Above all, we must make better use of work-time.

Although the nominal worktime in Poland amounts to 42 hours per week, the time worked is no more than 34 hours and is one of the lowest in Europe. After all, the time actually spent at the workplace is often also not utilized in full. Research demonstrates that in certain enterprises as much as 30 percent of it is lost. Favorable opportunities have been created for old-age and other pensioners to return to work and for women on maternity leave to do part-time work or peace-work. These opportunities have so far, however, only been exploited to a very small degree. They should be expanded. To this end one has to make use of the tried and tested solutions of other socialist countries such as, employees' economic teams.

Permit me to voice one further reflection. One often hears that life is hard, that wages are not always enough to last until the next payday. At the same time, the opportunities to increase those wages are not being taken everywhere. And yet there is no shortage of work, of opportunities to earn some honest money. It is hard to withstand the question: What are the reasons for this? Are they purely economic?

Esteemed comrades, the public assesses the effectivness of economic policies according to the market situation in the main, according to what is on the shelves in the shops. This in turn depends, above all, on the range and quality of market production. Next year, according to current assumptions, it should rise at a rate 50 percent above the general level of production increase. This will affect, in particular, those goods regarding which market shortages are the sharpest; products of the light industry, of the electrical-technical industry, fittings for the home. Going by the current assessments made by the heads of the ministries, there is a chance that in 1984 the production of some of them will achieve the level of 4 years ago. This could be the case with washing machines, refrigerators and freezers, sewing machines and vacuum cleaners, footwear, glass and ceramics for the table, curtains, and children's wear. There should be no shortage of plowshares, chains and various farm tools [czarne narzedzie] in the countryside. In order for this to happen, market production should be given a high priority in the supply of raw and other materials. The workforces and directors of enterprises that create market goods also have to be mobilized to a high degree.

The food market calls for the greatest attention on our part. There are chances of ensuring that it is adequately supplied in the current year. However, this does not apply to meat and meat products. The break-down of animal husbandry means that in 1984 the production and purchase of animals for slaughter will be at a low level. In this situation a fundamental task will be to maintain the current level of ration norms. They should not be reduced. The road leading to a lasting improvement in the food market passes through consistent maintenance of the essential level of profitability, of agricultural production, and of the proper relations between the costs of this production and the procurement prices, as well as between procurement prices and retail prices.

This is to be served by the envisaged increase in the retail prices of food. Its draft is at present the subject of social consultation. This must be a genuine consultation so that its results enable the acceptance of such solutions which will be least painful to society, which take into account most aptly not only the economic but the social aspects of the issue. Society is particularly sensitive to the functioning of the market. They must, therefore, be undertaken with great scrupulousness, with reliable knowledge and with feeling. All information about the market situation has a strong response in society, in people's reactions. This does not just apply to official information and announcements. Everyone must take it into account, whoever speaks on this subject, whether in an article in the press, in a communique or in an interview by the head of a ministry. Even nonbinding (?statements), forecasts, or personal assessments are taken as official. If, for example, our country is protrayed carelessly as almost a world power in milk, it is hard to be surprised that even the justified decision to restore rationing of butter and other fats does not meet with society's understanding.

Our party must be sensitive not only to irregularities in the implementation of the general directional trends of socioeconomic policy, but to an equal extent it must perceive and inspire the solution of matters that are seemingly superficial, everyday annoyances. The failure to settle such matters in time causes critical opinions to pile up about the functioning or outright incompetence of the authorities in general. There are still many matters that give rise to society's criticism. For example, the functioning of trade enterprises. Often, goods which are lacking in some shops are lying in warehouses or in the storerooms of other shops. Social inspections continue to uncover goods hidden under the counter for selected customers. Many indignant voices are roused by the principles for the sale of gas, (?facilitating) speculation. It is an open secret that for an appropriate additional sum, one can fill one's tank wthout having one's card stamped. In these, and many similar, reprehensible cases, effective mechanisms and remedial measures to liquidate these socially harmful phenomena have not yet been introduced. The institutions and persons responsible for this should start the removal of the irregularities and their causes without delay.

Speaking about prices, one must not forget that just as a high body temperature is only a symptom of an illness, a price increase is only the external sign of complex inflationary processes taking place in the economy. And so, just as the lowering of a too high temperature does not mean the liquidation of the illness, so artificially halting price increases does not mean combating inflationary processes. It is only the forms in which they appear which undergo change. They are the well-known empty shelves, the long lines waiting for hours at the shops, the black market, speculation, theft, simply, the broadening of the circle of social demoralization.

Therefore, one must combat price increases by removing their sources, which are: the imbalance of the money income of the population with the supplies of goods and services to the market, and an increase in production costs.

The banks have already stepped up control of the managements of state enterprises and cooperatives. Several dozen enterprises which failed to embark on actions recommended by the banks, actions designed for their financial health, have been refused further loans. The lack of bank loans puts in question the further, independent existence of these enterprises. In short they are threatened by bankruptcy. This must signal an alarm for their managements, party organizations, workers self-management, and trade unions. They should, as urgently as possible, find a path to a healthy financial status.

For some, this path may mean a merger with another, better-managed enterprise. Further exacerbation of economic coercion could create many problems for badly managed and inefficient enterprises. But there is no other road if the national effort is to be more productive and more conducive to improving the living conditions of the working man.

Esteemed comrades, voices are being heard that it does not pay to work honestly, that nothing has been done to remumerate good work properly. They confirm the meaning of the correct principles for pay in enterprises and cooperatives. In line with the economic reform, as early as last year, enterprises and cooperatives have received important rights concerning the shaping of their own factory pay systems. It may be recalled that a broad social consultation is concerned with further widening these rights and thus increasing enterprises' independence.

We consider that the granting of increased rights should begin in January 1984. It must be stated clearly at this juncture, however, that this will not be tantamount to an automatic wage increase. The means for a wage increase must be ahcieved by enterprises in line with the principle of self-financing.

It is also necessary to stress that the exploitation of increased rights for shaping effective pay systems is in the hands of enterprises themselves. Last year's practice shows that many of them have availed themselves of these opportunities. For instance, the ZMPK [municipal transport enterprises] in Nowy Sacz have introducted a pay system that ties the level of wages to both the quality of work and working conditions. In the Wroclaw Dolmel rules have been worked out for awarding bonuses and prizes for economizing on raw and other materials and using working hours efficiently.

The system of pay in the Lodz Poltex deserves mention. Various supplements not related to the quantity and quality of work have been dropped there. The pay system introduced in Radoskor, which has been widely reported by the press, has ensured in this first year a 25 percent increase in productivity. The common trait of these examples is the independent quest for the best method in each enterprise for the implementation of the socialist principle, "Each according to his work."

Unfortunately, the majority of enterprise managements are still waiting for guidelines. They demand some detailed solutions from the top, and work forces are asking: When will the new system of pay be known? Most often questions are being asked of the top, but the reply should be given at the bottom. A good wage system can only be created by an enterprise, no one can make a good wage system from outside. In this place it is worth asking: Why do so few enterprises show proper initiative in this respect? The causes are to be found not only in the lack of appropriate abilities but in attitudes. Some simply lack courage; the introduction of new pay principles demands that work norms should be sorted out with changes in employment structure, and these are difficult matters. However, without them there can be no close link between pay and productivity.

Managements of these enterprises would prefer that someone else does it for them; they do not want the responsiblity. To properly remunerate is to know how to honestly assess the results of a worker or workers team; it also means that workers who achieve good results will get high renumeration, perhaps even very high, while those who work poorly, whose productivity is low, who waste raw materials, and make products of indifferent quality will perhaps receive even smaller renumeration. This will create increased pay differentials, but differentials based on the results of work, in accordance with socialist principles based on the results of work, in accordance with socialist principles of social justice. This will be opposed only by those who consider that the policy of the authorities should be governed by the principle equal to all. They argue: We have equal stomachs. True, but not all have equal qualifications, enthusiasm, willingness to work, and, most important, equal results.

The state must conduct an active income policy in relation to all groups of the population. Its important aim is to shape appropriate relations between the level of wages in socialized economy and incomes in the nonsocialized sector. All deviations in this fields are being sharply criticized, particularly by the working class. In accordance with working class demands, essential changes have been introduced in taxation of Polonia firms, taxation of crafts has been modified, and far-reaching corrections have been introduced in the agency system.

From the beginning of this year the principle has been in force of close scrutiny of costs and turnover in highly profitable units of private initiative. The scope of the scrutiny will be widened. Also, work has been completed on the new tax system for individual agriculture, which will be introduced next year. We consider that accepted formal and legal solutions create sufficient chances for acting on the shaping of incomes of nonsocialized sector according to demands of socialist principles of social justice.

Now the problem for the local authorities and the finance apparatus is how to properly exploit these opportunities. This effort needs personnel reinforcement and its work needs support on the part of the community. The same prerequisite applies to effectively combating fiscal and economic offences. A change in social attitude toward them is needed, too. In practice fiscal fraud often meets with complacency and even appreciation though it is nothing but a simple theft that is harmful to society.

That is why it is necessary to create an atmosphere of universal condemnation. In fighting against these phenomena we do not alter our policy towards crafts, private workships, or private enterprises which act according to the law. Their activities are needed. They enrich the home market with additional goods and indispensable services. But we have embarked on a determined struggle; and we will not cease to fight those who exploit the facade of Polonia firms or private enterprise for a criminal seizure of national revenue and for the corruption of employees of the socialized economy sector.

The people's state declared a determined struggle against economic crime in all its manifestations. Speculation, theft, bribery, and squandering are dangerous phenomena that oppose the interests of the honestly working citizens. The effectiveness of the work done by the prosecution and administration of justice is improving. The range of civic control is widening. The results are already tangible. The detection of economic offenses has improved. The value of retrieved social property has increased. But not all offenses come to light, and not all perpetrators experience the punishment they deserve. Therefore, we need a further improvement in the work done by the bodies of state and finance control, prosecution, and the administration of justice.

They should intensify their activities, utilize more effectively the existing legal norms. Penal and penal-fiscal sanctions for economic offenses should be stepped up. This is being met half-way, among other things by the government draft bill amending a number of penal law regulations, which was sent to the Sejm recently. It provides, for instance, for an increase of fines based on the Penal Code up to Z5,000,000, a multiple increase of fines for fiscal offenses, including tax offenses, as well as severe penal responsibility for the destruction of technical installations in economic buildings.

Neither the one who appropriates property nor the one who, disregarding his duties, allows the squandering of social means, can count on impunity. The party organizations should participate actively in working out just motivation systems, which should materially and morally give preference to people who work well, creating for them chances for vocational and social advancement, to enable them to make a well-conceived career, to popularize their achievements.

Social justice means more than just wage systems. How much bad blood is created by every incorrect decision, by a derogatory attitude to issues raised by the working people. This concerns housing decisions and decisions on allocation of work, provision of materials and tools, and correct work organization.

Unjust decisions in the abovementioned matters cause a feeling of being wronged, disappointment with the authorities, and often feelings of disappointment with the system. So much depends on specific people, on their attitudes and good will, on sincere gestures. That is why in these everyday matters of the working people there is a need for special party sensitivity, interest, and control. The development of workers' self-government creates goods for the development of the activity of the working people, as well as the strengthening of the trade union movement. In nearly all state-run enterprises there are workers' councils. About one-third of the socialized sector employees belong to trade unions and the members of trade union members are increasing systematically. More and more active functioning of workers self-government encourages more direct involvement of work forces in the issues of production and shaping of socialist relations in work enterprises.

The solicitude of trade unions for employees' interests is more and more often linked with understanding of the economic tasks of enterprises. Trade unions' cooperation with workers self-government means a realistic possibility for the work force to shape the socioeconomic prospects of their work enterprises.

Even if motives for actions and spheres of interest of trade unions are not identical with motives and spheres of action of workers' self-governments, the competition of differing points of view, direct actions, and long-term interest creates conditions for achieving a compromise between the social and welfare demands of the employees and the development of enterprises. This also gives the party a chance to undertake energetic political actions.

The practice proves that development of an enterprise cannot be achieved without the socially accepted solutions by enterprises in welfare, wages, and housing spheres. Similarly, one cannot realize social aspirations of a work force without balancing them with relevant economic results. That is why it is essential to have close cooperation of workers' self-management and trade union organizations, which integrates the economic sphere with the social sphere. The 13th Central Committee plenum confirmed again the stance of the party on the issue of workers' self-management and trade unions. The party organizations should focus on providing the correct importance to these units of socialist democracy in enterprises. The point is, in particular, to provide correct conditions for implementation of their statutory functions.

Esteemed comrades, we are ending the first year of implementation of the 3-year plan. Its results confirm that we are going along the correct path, that the party program is passing the test in practice, that goals assumed are realistic, and that we are capable of achieving these goals. Nevertheless, we cannot slow our pace for even a moment, for many difficult problems still remain before us. The road to a full realization of the complex goals is still a long one. Intensified effort, unity in action, will be necessary to reach its end. Thus the whole party, its organizations, still face difficult and highly responsible tasks. The degree to which a further unification of the social forces takes place to realize the socioeconomic goals in 1984 and the whole 3-year plan will largely depend on the work of the party organizations, on the effectiveness of their political activity among work forces, and on their ability to get people moving. Thank you for your attention.

Michalek Agricultural Report

LD181536 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Excerpt] After the report by Central Committee Secretary Manfred Gorywoda, Central Committee Secretary Zbigniew Michalek took the floor. He presented a report on agricultural problems and said the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress clearly stipulated an improvement in the community's food situation, accompanied by concern for the material and social well-being of the rural population, as the supreme task of the national economy. Zbigniew Michalek also recalled the major decisions adopted at the highest state and party level, which are designed to ensure the country's food self-sufficiency. He drew attention to the especially close cooperation between the PZPR and the ZSL in inspiring and implementing the targets set for Polish agriculture.

The speaker then gave a detailed report on the present situation in Polish agriculture. He stressed that despite the consistent increase in industrial production for farming needs, supplies of the means of production to the countryside continue to be bad. Referring to programs for the profitability of agricultural production which are at present widely discussed in the countryside, Zbigniew Michalek said the decisive factor here is not only the procurement prices for farm produce -- let us recall that these have recently been appreciably increased -- but also the volume of production and the costs borne by individual producers. But we must bear in mind that, despite great efforts, it is difficult to maintain profitability of farms with poor soil or located in regions which prevent the achievement of high productivity.

This year's crops can be considered good, but this certainly does not mean that they are sufficient. Therefore in practice we still have to import grain, wheat in particular. We have, however, adequate reserves which will enable us to meet the normal needs of the population with regard to potatoes, sugar, vegetables and fruit. Unfortunately, the results of animal production are not so good, although the present procurement of livestock makes it possible to provide meat allocations in the quantities required by rationing.

We must, however, remember that although the food market is a relatively stable market, our food requirements increase constantly because there are 320,000 new citizens each year. At the same time there is a ceaseless decline in the amount of arable land. Agriculture must make good this loss through increased production. This causes an increase in procurement prices and consequently in the retail prices of food.

In conclusion, Zbigniew Michalek dealt with the party's activities in the area of agricultural policy in 1984. Major tasks include special activation of rural party organizations which cooperate closely with the ZSL branches. The party will also strive to further consolidate urban self-management and the trade unions in branches directly connected with agricultural production.

There will also be streamlining of system solutions created by the economic reform in agricluture, because there is need for some corrections.

After the luncheon break the plenum participants split into 12 working groups which will meet the leaderships of ministries and central economic boards. This is a new forum designed to familiarize Central Committee members with the most essential, topical problems of the country.

## Farm Price Mechanisms Viewed

LD190425 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1705 GMT 18 Nov 83

["Excerpts" from speech by Zbigniew Michalek, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, to 14th PZPR Central Committee plenum in Warsaw -- recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: Today's plenum cannot pass without clear emphasis on the issues of farming, the food economy, and the food market. Recent weeks have shown once again how important this area is and how sensitive the public is to all hesitations and consistencies here. The ninth congress of our party clearly defined the supreme task for the national economy as improvement of the food situation of society, accompanied by a simultaneous concern for the material and social conditions of the rural population. Self-sufficiency in the matter of food in Poland became a matter for the entire society.

The resolutions of the 11th plenum of the PZPR Central Committee and of the ZSL Supreme Committee stated the conditions and defined more precisely the tasks facing Polish agriculture. They are being implemented consistently. Less than a year has passed since they were adopted, but nevertheless our party already possesses the report presented at the 13th plenum of the Central Committee dealing with what has been achieved in close cooperation with the ZSL, how agriculture is fulfilling its obligations, and how industry is doing the same. Thus we know what has to be done and our realistic agricultural policy is passing the test of reality.

In the socialized sector, recognized, registered and active trade unions have appeared alongside the self-management organizations and represent the interests of their work forces. This new development permits one to cherish the conviction that the evils, the corruption, the soullessness and the waste, bureaucracy, and lack of respect for the farmer that still manifests itself will be combated. This must happen as rapidly as possible. The PZPR and the ZSL unite their members against the contemporary exploiters who enrich themselves through swindles, [word indistinct] and dishonest access to means of production, market goods, and services, of which there is still a shortage.

In the countryside -- and in this hall, too, I think -- the issue of agricultural production profitability is being widely discussed. In the opinion of the countryside, the preservation of a proper level of profitability is linked with the stability of our agricultural policy. The principle of profitability applies to all sectors of agriculture and has provided the basis for the economic reform of the socialized agriculture. Every farm is, in essence, an independent enterprise. This condemns all command systems to failure in advance. In the new conditions they are simply ineffective. They have been replaced by economic systems which we are in the process of perfecting. One of these is the system of agricultural prices: An intelligible system of stable prices has, in less than a year, become an economic instrument to stimulate increases in production and in the yield of marketable agricultural produce over the last year.

Nevertheless, the degree of profitability is not determined by the purchase price for agricultural products alone. It is also determined by the quantity of production and the costs incurred. To simplify matters, one could say that an increase in productivity also depends to a large degree on the level of production achieved by the farm. The higher the production, the higher the productivity of the animal unit, the more efficient the use made of the means of production and, finally, the higher the agricultural and organizational knowledge -- the higher the profit level.

This also applies to animal production, and its influence on the level of obtained crops by improvement of soil is obvious for all enlightened farmers. On the other hand, it is difficult to maintain profitability in farms with poor soil, or in those located in regions which do not lend themselves to a high production yield. The new draft agricultural tax should perform the role of leveler of differences. The state does not intend to take money from agriculture, instead tax money will be returned to the countryside where it is most needed, in order to stimulate the development of agriculture.

Incidentally, comrades, I would like to tell you that the Polish contryside would like very much to have Minister of Finance Comrade Niecka be a contemporary Janosik [18th century mountain brigand] who takes from rich and gives to the poor.

In the last economic year prices of production means for agriculture increased and profitability of agricultural production worsened. Prices of procurement for basic agricultural produce increased on 1 July this year, compensating for the increased prices of production means, thus preserving the exisisting profitability of agriculture and restoring appropriate conditions for plant production, particularly for grain. this is in accordance with the decisions of the 11th plenum that plant production must be ahead of animal production in order to create a feed base in the country for the development of cattle, because without feed, animals can not live. The correctness of the approved solutions has been confirmed by results of procurement so far.

Climatic corditions sometimes have a decisive influence on results of agriculture. This year was very good in the spring and early summer, but later on drought damaged part of the farmers efforts and output. Despite this, we had good crops of cereals and rape, not so good potatoes and fodder, and not bad crops of sugar beets, vegetables and fruit.

Good crops, in our definition does not mean that they are sufficient. We must also state that fodder import is the cause of sugar rationing. The produce the appropriate quantity of meat we must sell some sugar aborad and purchase fodder with the proceeds. Of the two evils we have chosen the lesser one, which means less sugar consumption.

Milk procurement has been running well from the beginning of this year, we are achieving what all good breeders wish, more milk from fewer cows. Still, larger procurement than last year does not indicate that all requirements of the community have been satisfied, particularly for butter and cheese. It is necessary not to waste raw material, for greater quantities of milk for cold stores, for cheese factories, is still in short supply, and building dairies unfortunately takes several years.

Shortage of stores and poorer dairy products created storage problems in the period of largest procurement, particularly for butter, which occasioned the lifting of its rationing. However, the restoration of rationing has been conducted faultily, and has been badly received by the community. The food market is a reasonably stable market, due to growing agricultural output, and there is a diminishing demand for some articles due to their price or quality, but food is being protected by rationing. Every year demand for food increases, because there are more and more of us Poles by about 320,000 people every year.

At the end of the forties, the average Pole possessed 80 acres of arable land. Today he possesses 53 acres -- that is 34 percent less. Every 2 years each of us will lose 1 acre of land. This decrease in land must be made up for by agriculture in increased production and better processing and storage. Investment in the production of foodstuffs, in the form of fertilizers, plant protection agents, mechanization, [word indistinct] must increase. Agricultural production costs are therefore rising. Procurement prices are also rising. In this situation, retail food prices also have to rise. This is the trend almost throughout the whole world. Poland is not an island isolated from this world, on which these processes do not take place. Raising the social productivity of labor, taking care everywhere that costs do not rise excessively, we can curtail unfavorable processes. This depends to a great extent on our own efforts; it is an important tasks for all party members.

At present food subsidies amount to almost (?Z220 billion). Milk has the largest subsidy. For your information, I state that the present winter procurement price of milk of the first grade is about Z21. The retail price of whole milk is at present Z14.50, and milk with a 2 percent fat content only costs Z10. This gives a picture of the scale of the subsidies, (? it would seem). High subsidies also apply to bread and flour products and for meat, and smaller ones to sugar.

In view of the increases in procurement prices that took place this year, the idea would be not to increase subsidies but to make a part of foodstuffs independent of subsidies. This would allow some branches of agricultural foodstuffs industry -- for instance the sugar industry -- to stand on healthy economic foundations and get together means, say for financing new sugar refineries so very necessary for better utilizing raw materials and cutting losses.

Agricultural is not only the producer of food. It is also its consumer. Almost 8 million people sustain themselves from work on the land in Poland and almost 15 million live in the countryside. Too large a difference between procurement prices and food prices will not promote its saving. In some cases, it will cause the use of food for fodder. Lower food prices will not encourage additional animal breeding, even for one's own needs. For this reason, linking procurement prices with food prices is essential; all consumers and the farmers, too, are interested in preventing excessive increases.

There are states in the world where price increases, their necessity and range are discussed by representatives of producers and consumers. It seems that in the future such talks could take place in Poland among unions of farmers, workers' trade unions, and consumders' federations. This subject will always be topical and that is why I am putting forward this proposal for consideration.

Report on Discussions

LD190621 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1823 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Report on discussions at 14th plenum of PZPR Central Committee]

[Excerpts] First reporter -- unidentified] As we have mentioned before, a new hitherto unpracticed, form of work of the Central Committee was meetings between the plenum participants and the leaderships of ministries and central economic offices which took place this afternoon. There were 12 meetings of this kind and many of them are still going on. Our reports will present reports from the three which in our view are of particular importance and interest. Let us begin with matters which at present are undeniably the hottest, namely prices. A group of members of the Central Committee met the leadership of the Office of Prices, and Piotr Krol listened to the discussion.

[Second reporter -- unidentified] First of all I would like to note the heated nature of this meeting with Minister Krasinski, as there was no lack of quite, I would say, vehement speeches from both sides, but vehement in argument. Minister Krasinski was first asked the fundamental question about the need to conduct this complicated pricing operation -- or perhaps I should put it in a different way, about the awareness of a need of this kind and about whether this will not be just another patching up, because such operations, conducted in a situation as difficult as this, should in the opinion of the Central Committee members, be a conscious action leading to solution of problems.

Immediately after came questions apparently about details but very significant details. What movement of prices will be caused in other areas by the food price rises? What about the prices of goods not listed in the price-rise proposals? What about the wages for the nonproductive sphere which as opposed to industry, will take much longer to make up for in terms of losses suffered in the family budgets? Questions were also asked about the methods of calculating family budgets and the effects of price rises on budgets, about the structure of food consumption, the method of subsidizing food and about many other aspects of importance. I think that this discussion has put everybody's way of thinking in order, because the situation of the industry producing for agriculture, as well as of the farmers who are the food producers, and also that which is happening in our market in the area of supply and prices were discussed. The need to correlate the food prices with respect to industrial goods, and the need -- if we are to solve this problem -- of strong acceleration in the growth of industrial output were discussed. Comparisons were made of solutions used in other countries. The general conclusion arising from this meeting is: an urgent need to introduce system solutions in the area of prices and wages, but also in the area of managing the economy. These solutions would make it possible to conduct planned, considered prices and wages policy and would consolidate the solutions of the economic reform without which it will simply not be possible to solve these problems in our conditions.

[First reporter] Anyway, the temperature of the meeting was quite high, wasn't it, so it is hardly surprising [as heard]. And now for agriculture and the whole food economy complex, which are subjects equally important and equally interesting. Piotr Lignar will report.

[Lignar] The meeting of this group was chaired by Stanislaw Zieba, minister of agriculture and food economy, who briefly presented the most important problems of this branch of the economy. At present the most important matter is to stabilize the material base of agriculture and to liquidante the disparties between agricultural production and agricultural-food processing. There is a shortage of storage capacity, the processing enterprises are not processing fast enough and this is especially evident now, when the harvest is quite good.

Animal production is not quite as good and here Minister Zieba stressed that the most important thing for somewhat reducing this shortage and for improving animal production is the question of fodder for those farmers contracting livestock. Organizing this fodder production and guaranteeing it for farmers is the most important matter. A discussion then began -- no less stormy, I think, than in the groups about which my colleagues are talking.

[First reporter] And now, reporting on the metallurgy and engineering industry is Edward (?Szwarc).

[(Szwarc)] At the beginning the minister of metallurgy and engineering industry assessed the general situation at the work enterprises of that ministry. The enterprises of the ministry contribute 27 percent of the production sold of the whole economy and employ about 28 percent of the employees, but they work 3 percent less efficiently than the industry as a whole. However, their significance in events is decisive as it accounts for 42 percent of the total, including 31 percent to the second payment zone. The ministry's contribution to the market supply is 10 percent. The great absorbency of the market, in particular the rural market, continues to make the present supply insufficient in spite of the fact that this year 10 percent more products than last year have already been supplied.

The minister's speech devoted a lot of attention among others to matters of the economic reform and its directions in the future. Minister Edward Lukosz stressed that work enterprises continue to waste too much time on matters not directly connected with production. Plans for next year should take into consideration the need to increase production for the market as well as to meet the needs of agriculture. Attention should be drawn here to the fact that until now primarily machines and equipment for large farms were manufactured without taking too much into consideration the needs of private farmers, so there is an urgent need to change this direction and to increase the manufactured goods geared to private farmers.

The discussion, which here was also of a working nature, was dominated by problems connected with the further implementation of the economic reform and the creation of the appropriate relations between wages and labor. Cooperation difficulties were also discussed. In the case of the Szczecin shipyard this has serious consequences. The lack of supplies from subcontractors -- the yard has about 1,000 of them -- has already caused one contract to be broken and is threatening three more. Subcontractors are breaking agreements by refusing to supply subassemblies of the quality demanded by the yard, because it is simply not profitable for them.

The discussion participants strongly stressed the lack of stable system solutions in the reform, (?this has been mentioned) before. Enterprises are frequently taken a back by new decisions.

Other speeches raised the matters of employment, shortage of people in production and their departure primarily to the private sector. A direct question was asked about what the ministry has done about this matter so far and what it wants to do to retain the work force in the most difficult and tedious production departments. There were also optimistic overtones. There are possibilities for better use of working time and materials as well as power. And finally, which was stressed very firmly, the style of the reform should create widespread interest in it.

[First reporter] Thank you. We have related, in the briefest possible way, the course of 3 of the 12 meetings which members of the Central Committee had this afternoon with leaderships of ministries and central economic institutions.

## Prices Discussed

LD182053 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Meetings between participants in the 14th PZPR Central Committee plenum and the heads of ministries and central economic institutions are continuing. Suggestions made during these meetings, which aim at acquainting people with the most important issues in various areas of our economic life, will enrich the plenary discussion to be held tomorrow, the second day of the Central Committee's deliberations.

During the meeting in the Prices Office, for instance, issues connected with prices and wages policy are being broadly discussed in the context of the recently proposed food prices. Many speakers stress the lack of a proper system to link incomes from work with prices. Speakers see this as one of the main weaknesses of the functioning of the principles of economic reform. The parallel growth in wages and prices, which is considered excessive, is bringing about -- in their opinion -- a multitude of negative social effects and is the reason for inadequate progress in halting the phenonenon of inflation. It is also being pointed out that price rises are not accompanied by increased quality of goods and this applies to food also. Many critical remarks relate to the subsidy system. Participants in the meeting state that subsidies to producers do not promote lower costs.

## 18 Nov Session Ends

LD182222 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 2150 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Excerpt] The first day of deliberations of the 14th plenum of the PZPR Central Committee is over.

## Plenum Debate Opens 19 Nov

LD191038 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Excerpts] The 14th plenum has been debating since 0900 today. After yesterday's introductory report on the party's tasks in more effectively implementing the socioeconomic objectives, and the report on the situation in agriculture, and finally after the afternoon meetings tackling most vital and topical issues -- the 14th plenum has begun the plenary debate. Wojciech Jaruzelski, who is chairing the deliberations, stated at the outset that 36 speakers have signed up to speak.

From the outset of the debate the discussion has progressed impetuously, touching on the most important issues, which often are very controversial and difficult. It encourages hope for decisions and resolutions, which should positively influence the still difficult and complex socioeconomic situation of our state.

## 19 Nov Debate Continues

LD191615 Warsaw PAP in English 1430 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] Warsaw 19 Nov -- Twenty-two speakers took the floor so far today in the discussion at the 14th PUWP CC plenary meeting. The discussants referred to the reports made yesterday by PUWP CC Secretaries Manfed Gorywoda and Zbigniew Michalek.

Several of the speakers dealt with the economic reform. They pointed up to shortcomings and negative phenomena that occurred in the initial period of the reform's implementation. The reform should serve the society, not the economists, said Marian Slusarski, PUWP CC member and a mechanic at the giant Pafawag railway car works of Wroclaw.

Maciej Auguscik, a PUWP CC member who is the chief of a railway depot in Warsaw's Praga District, pointed up to particularly drastic consequences of the U.S. economic restrictions for Poland's economy which is now in the process of implementing the economic reform.

Boleslaw Jaremkiewicz, a PUWP CC member who works as a chief shift supervisor at the Pzl-Mielec transport equipment plant of Mielec, told the meeting about some factors which could help boost export production.

The goals stipulated in the assumptions of the Central Annual Plan for 1984 were evaluted by Kazimierz Miniur, Central Committee member, first secretary of the PUWP factory committee at the Lenin steelworks in Krakow. He pointed to the lack of clarity with respect to the ways of achieving these aims. According to Kazimierz Miniur hard financial discipline is today an indispensable requirement to counteract inflation.

Jadwiga Nowakowska, Central Committee member, foreman at the Femina knitting plant in Lodz presented the suggestions produced by the consultations on proposals of new food prices.

Stanislaw Lowicki, Central Committee member, tram driver from Katowice, stressed the necessity for permanent consolidation of ties between the party and the working class.

Report on 19 Nov Session

LD192032 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Piotr Krol and Jerzy Malczynski report on the 14th PZPR Central Committee plenum. A few minutes ago, the PZPR Central Committee plenum session resumed after a short break in proceedings.

The last to speak in the plenary discussion was Wladyslaw Baka, minister [as heard] for economic reform. He stated that despite the critical voices regarding current issues and problems, no one had questioned the line of the reform. Admittedly, some of the solutions previously decided are being abandoned, but changes are unavoidable; they cannot be avoided, for after all the assumptions of the reform can only be tested in the course of practice. The reform, Minister Baka said, is comprised of three layers: first, the principles adopted at the Ninth PZPR Congress, which are being observed consistently, second, that of financial, legal, and organizational principles; the third is that of the instruments whereby these principles are implemented, namely prices, taxes, and so forth. And this is the area of greatest change, if only because one must take into account the current economic situation and the assumptions and demands in implementing the plan.

Minister Baka then dwelt on issues raised in the course of the discussion relating to government orders, investments, the setting up and utilization of the professional activation fund [fundusz aktywizacji zawodowej], and the development of wage structures. He reported that the main trends in modifying the assumptions of the reform are aimed at resolving issues linked to costs and prices. We must not lack decisiveness in the introduction of the reform, Minister Baka said. Departure from its principles would recreate pressure by enterprises for subsidies and price increases, and we would then have to revert to old solutions.

After the discussion, the plenum adopted a resolution: The Central Committee strongly emphasizes that the class character of socioeconomic policy must find expression in its concern for the interests of the working class. The key task is to ensure increased market production next year far above that of the growth of general industrial production.

Next subject in the resolution: It is considered necessary to intensify actions toward creating material and social conditions for the development of agriculture and food economy as defined in the 11th PZPR Central Committee plenum and ZSL Congress resolution.

In order to overcome development restraints, particularly in the material supply and rational use of work resources, the Central Committee considers it necessary to prepare a long-term program for structural transformation of our economy that will enable proper decisions concerning investment, scientific research, technical progress, and international cooperation to be undertaken.

The question of threats is noted in the resolution, threats to intended production growth in 1984 stemming from supply difficulties. The achievement of estimated objectives can only be made by reducing material consumption in production.

The commencement of a more effective and consistent struggle with all manifestations of social pathology, particularly in the field of wastage in production, goods turnover, transportation, utilization of productive fixed assets, stockpiles, and labor time, has been deemed by the Central Committee to be a task of special importance.

The next issue dealt with in the resolution is the curtailment of inflation as one of the main socioeconomic policy goals. All-round action to increase production and labor productivity, achieve lower costs, effect savings, and linking incomes to production constitute the starting point for the campaign against inflation.

Let us mention a few more issues with which the resolution deals. An equitable process whereby incomes are shaped and, in particular, whereby their appropriate proportions are shaped, should be ensured, by [words indistinct] the resolution of the ninth congress, by the tax policy and the system of financial control.

Next: An efficient process for solving our economy's development problems requires active participation in the international division of labor.

Special attention should be focused on extending the all-round cooperation with the USSR and other CEMA member countries and on continuing the process of reorienting our economy toward closer production and scientific-technological links with them.

The resolution also stresses that in order to reduce the technological gap and to prevent wastage of existing machinery, it is above all necessary for enterprises to maintain an appropriate technical level of machinery and equipment. It is necessary to utilize the potential of domestic scientific and research resources and our design and construction base in a decisively broader manner.

The Central Committee has maintained the stance adopted at the 10th plenum concerning the development and perfection of the work of the transport industry -- whose lack of efficiency is growing and reaching disturbing dimensions -- following the growth of production. The government decisions adopted in this sphere should be implemented with greater consistency than has been the case to date.

The Central Committee has confirmed its will to continue the economic reform started at the party's initiative. It believes that it is necessary to more effectively prevent situations in which enterprises take advantage of opportunities created by the reform to gain benefits which are unjustified by the amount of work put in, at the expense of the public.

The PZPR Central Committee believes that in order to improve the public's economic awareness it is necessary to broaden information available about the state of the economy, industrial branches, and enterprises.

The next issue: The Central Committee appeals to the basic and works pary organizations to display particular concern regardng the daily working class affairs in work enterprises. The resolution conculdes with the following formulation: Our ambitions can only be fulfilled through creative rivalry and competition and through active support of the efforts of the party leadership and the government in realizing of the social (?objectives) set out by the Ninth PZPR Congress.

Following the end of the resolution, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first sectretary of the PZPR Central Committee, summed up the discussion during the plenum. He stated that this has been a working plenum, that no big programs have been mapped out at the plenum because there was no need to do so. The program has been drawn up by the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress and by the plenary sessions, particularly the 8th, 10th, 11th, and the so-called session of the workers active. Nevertheless, the plenum has not been merely an economic one. Many ideological matters were taken up, since ideology, politics, and economics are inseparable.

In the discussion there were efforts to supply answers to four main groups of questions: What we have been able to achieve so far and what we have not managed to achieve; where we have achieved progress; what dangers threaten us, and what we should do about them; and where we should go in order to achieve improvement quickly.

The most important thing is that we do not waste time, said General Juruzelski. More and more people are getting experience, and this is a great advantage for the future. He recalled that reforms were attempted several times in Poland. We are the first he said, to have shown consistency and determination. The years 1982-83 have been a period of difficult convalescence, unfortunately [words indistinct] the speaker referred to the issue of food prices. He said that the party cannot only settle issues which are popular, but must also settle issues which are right.

He mentioned that the population of Poland in [words indistinct] had increased by 14 million, which is 54 percent. The population in other countries increased by only half that number. By 1990 there will be 2.3 million more people, and 700,000 will have reached production age. [Words indistinct] This is also a problem which should be solved with the help of scientists, who so far have not made proposals for any solution to ensure the proper level of life under the circumstances.

Speaking about threats, the general mentioned the danger of a technolgoical gap. Among other things, this is a matter for wise and not listless investment.

As for the housing problem, every [words indistinct]

Another issue is environmental protection [words indistinct] the use of working time, a real wait for materials or tools, and such time-consuming activities as conversation about soccer or birthday party celebrations. This is a great reserve. Working time in our country is very low and very different from the statute 42 hours. More reserves are to be found in the colossal number of talented people [words indistinct].

Another reserve is in the quality of production. The speaker mentioned a whole series of specific examples: wastefulness in the management of raw materials and resources, weakness of social discipline -- especially civic discipline -- the plague of theft of public property. If all these things were eliminated, it would allow us to go forward. In these difficult times of ours, the party faces tasks which are probably as difficult as those in the period of the revolution. (?He) said that the most important thing in the country is calm. That is what we once said. Today creative unrest is needed, with a (simultaneous) concern for the country; taking advantage of every opportunity and ut..izing the achievements of the 40-year period. And this depends on people. The idea is to break thorugh the barrier of impossibility together.

The strength and future prospects of the national economy is the (?goal) of patriotic accord among Poles. Our 14th plenum should play an immense role in this issue. May the plenum be our next opportunity.

Ending the basic part of the session, the first secretary thanked the guests, representatives of the leaderships of [word indistinct] members of [word indistinct] party authorities, and labor veterans.

'Excerpts' of Jaruzelski Speech

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["Extensive excerpts" of speech by PZPR Central Committee First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski at the 14th plenum of the PZPR Central Committee, held in Warsaw on 18 and 19 November -- recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: The assumption of the socioeconomic policy of the party were laid down by the ninth congress. The policy was concretized at the eleventh plenum of the Central Committee. It was confirmed during the March conference of the workers' aktiv and during the September meeting with trade unionists.

However, all of us are watching with great attention the course of socioeconomic processes. We are constantly ready to make corrections, which are being implemented while marching on. Today's plenum has confirmed that we are both critical and self-critical. The plenum was a kind of inspection, an inspection of problems, strengths and opportunities on the threshold of 1984. At the same time, it has not been simply an economic plenum either. It has had ideological and political significance and has provided an opportunity to assess the economy from the point of view of the main assumptions of the thirteenth plenum. Ideology, politics, and economics are closely linked. They influence each other. Answering the question how the tasks in overcoming the economic crisis should be distributed, the ninth congress adopted a workers' stance, a class-stance. Today's plenum reminded us and stressed that this stance is still in force.

Many valuable voices have been heard. It is not my intention to take a position on all the issues which were touched upon today. I would only like to take up the main themes of the discussion; and not only the one taking place at the plenum, but also the themes of the discussion which is going on among the whole public.

Today's discussion referred directly to [words indistinct] of work, to opinions and assessments which are today formulated in production enterprises, in the countryside, and in institutions.

And although it is not easy to listen to criticism, sometimes even accusations, (?the fact that) in the present situation we are speaking frankly and openly is a result of the bond between the party, its leading echelons and the working class, and the whole of society.

It is also a guarantee that the party's policy (?will not go) against the [word indistinct] social efforts [passage indistinct].

I would like to answer the first question briefly: What will we [word indistinct] which of the assumed goals have been implemented? When it is hard, when everyday difficulties weigh heavily, when uncertainty is born and fears multiply and especially when some misfortunes occur, a person [words indistinct] his burden and ceases to appreciate the progress achieved. Our society (?has the same tendency) and yet in this short, not quite 2-year period, how much we have done! The country has been rescued from economic ruin; we have stopped the movement of (?prices). The process of bringing equilibrium to the economy has begun. Despite the accumulated difficulties, basic conditions have arisen for us to advance, although with small steps and at an unsteady pace.

The Politburo report (?listed) the progress of recent years. The economic reform deserves to be stressed.

There were many arguments that it should not be started under the conditions of the economic crisis. However, in accordance with the resolution of the ninth congress, we did not hesitate to begin implementing it. The decisive and irreversible step has been taken. Despite all difficulties, weaknesses, inconsistencies, the influence of the new mechanisms is more and more noticeable. But the most important thing is that we have not wasted any time. An increasing number of the managerial cadres, working people, is gaining experience working under the new conditions. This is capital which is as precious as the material results. It will bring about increasingly positive results as the years pass. A broad and competent discussion of this subject (?will) confirm these words best. This does not mean that we overestimate the achievements realized up to now. Not everything is going smoothly; there are pitfalls. However, the direction of the changes is most important. We are the first ones to attempt to reform. We have the courage and the persistence to change intentions to realities. We shall not deviate from this path.

Also the sense of security can be considered a matter particularly important to the public; that is, eliminating the threat of failing to meet the most fundamental needs, especially the threat of hunger and cold. And, after all, at the end of 1981 this was a real threat, a dramatic threat.

Similarly, for example, the immediate health of the public was threatened, too. We remember the alarming -- tragic even -- situation of the period in question. Today, one can still detect anxiety among doctors, but there is no comparison with the trends of rapid deterioration of a couple of years ago. Positive examples could be quoted. These are only a few problems which the party considered particularly important, the problems of particular social significance. The party paid particular attention to these problems. The years 1982-1983: This has been a difficult period of convalescence. I don't want to say that everything is fine now, but the gradual improvement is a fact. We all admit this. However, above all, it is and will be a positive process.

We are not and will not be a nation of so-called [word indistinct] a country which succeeds at nothing, because in hard times Poles exhibit countless signs of courage, self-denial, and patriotism. This deserves recognition and respect.

The answer to the second question: What have we failed to achieve to date and why? Unfortunately, the number of negative things is not small. There are objective and subjective reasons for this. The report of the Politburo [word indistinct] we are condemned to many difficult and unpopular decisions, to a time which must pass [words indistinct] at least on our part, (?that) we were fully aware of the limited possibilities, but despite this, today matters could already be better than they are.

Why aren't they then? Opinions on this subject are very different. We understand the impatience and doubts of people who are having a very hard life. [Words indistinct] many letters from citizens. They are frequently irritated, critical. We do not hold this against them, however. Regardless of the often simplified assessments and, sometimes, even contrary to the intentions of the authors perhaps, they confirm -- and this is exceptionally important -- that in the consciousness of society, it is the party which is the only force that can get Poland out of the present crisis.

But returning to the letters, to the results of public opinion research, these are often (?bitter statements) marked by a feeling that the bases of material life are threatened, a feeling of helplessness [words indistinct] This applies particularly to pensioners, families with many children, single mothers. The Central Committee knows about all this. The party, which is living the same life, knows. We (?are acting) not in the world of pious hopes and official optimism, but in the harsh light of reality. We do not intend to prettify things. The truth, even [words indistinct] and bitter, is a hundred times better than dissimulation.

Against the backdrop of this difficult situation, we fully understand people's doubts. However, one cannot speak without indignation, or even contempt, about the various anti-socialist reviewers of our economic situation. They all stand out with a particular sort of confusion, ignorance, falseness, ill-will and ordinary posturing. This ignorance, or rather avoidance, of the fundamental [word indistinct] their economic illiteracy, parochialism and insistence on treating Polish affairs as separate from the broad international context, all this is striking indeed. In addition to this, their hypocrisy is also striking.

Let us recall the year 1981. Let us search for the source of this [word indistinct] the economic demands put forward by the extreme wing of Solidarity. Well, what indeed did these boil down to? They boiled down to a few little crypto-capitalist slogans of extreme demagogy, banking on people's lack of knowledge and gullibility. What was demanded? A few market chaos, an uncontrolled operation of private enterpreneurs, caricature-like forms of what was alleged to be self-management, which in practice would have been tantamount to wholesale destruction of the property of the whole people. Not infrequently these demands were put forward by the very same people who today criticize the authorities about the negotiated prices [words indistinct] who, in effect, demand interventionism by the state and increased state social subsidies. You really have to be brazen-faced to be able to go with the flow, whatever its direction. Where would Poland be today if we had allowed ourselves to be conned by their little theories then? [Words indistinct].

But we have other reviewers, too, from the other side. They ascribe various evils to the reform, they long for the good old days, for the period of simplified solutions and detailed instructions which have never proved to be effective. (?As a matter of fact, one's independence suffered.) They can, unfortunately, be found within our own ranks and within the economic administration cadres at various levels. It would, however, be erroneous and harmful to regard attitudes of this kind as applicable to the majority. On the contrary, very many party, state, and economic activists should be highly praised for their steadfastness and resilience, for their ability to lead and to manage in extraordinarily difficult and novel conditions, when criteria of assessment were changing.

The past few years have many heroes. For the main part, they will remain nameless. The economic reform has such heroes too, people who have a profound understanding of the (?requirements of others), people who strive to make use of the economic mechanisms in accordance with their social and socialist goals. The socialist economy and socialist economic consciousness are built not in an ideal social system, but in a concrete historical situation: when our economy is becoming, to an ever greater extent, an arena of political struggle.

The class enemy, at home and abroad, wishes to (?recover) on the economic front what he has lost on the political front. He is employing various forms of pressure in order to deepen our problems. An extreme example: the tortoise philosophy that calls for the torpedoing of government orders and the system of anti-Polish sanctions directed by the American administration. The former exemplifies suicidal stupidity, the latter, unmitigated baseness, specifically, a cynical form of struggle against the Polish economy as a whole, or against the Polish people, for whom that economy was, is, and will be the sole provider. [Passage indistinct] however, we would have been back on our feet far more rapidly under normal conditions of equal rights in international trade. Attempts are made to sweeten the (?base) sanctions with humiliating alms, with a few wagons of parcels to go under the Christmas trees. Billions are taken from us and a few pence are given us. Let us return however to the question of what we have failed in and why.

We have never counted -- as I said [word indistinct] at the twelfth plenum -- on a lightning-swift economic [word indistinct] we have never promised things that are pleasant and easy but cannot be achieved. We are striving however to do the maximum possible. At this point it is worth recalling that in the capitalist countries the overcoming of a crisis begins with drastic budget (?cuts) on social expenditures, education, culture, health protection. We in Poland do not wish to follow this road. Nor can we do so. The very idea of socialism forbids such brutal methods. That does not mean however that we can avoid the effects of economic laws, that we can abandon the methods that stimulate higher social work productivity. The difference -- often slurred over -- between the sense of social security the socialist state must provide for its citizens -- which in fact distinguishes it from the capitalist state -- and the satisfaction of ambitions, desires, demands, which is attainable, to a fairly large degree, through the amount of work put in, and through exploiting existing conditions and possibilities, deserves to be [word indistinct] once again. Every working man can in our present circumstances choose one of only two ways out. One either resigns himself to the fact that the crisis is lowering his standard of living, or one opts for improving this standard through redoubled effort, hard work, and resourcefulness. No protective measures on part of the state will save anyone from this choice. Our duty is to create conditions under which the consequences of price increases or other economically justified actions could be compensated for by stepped up productivity, through additional work and through the creation of conditions under which one could earn more in an equitable and economically sound manner.

It is understandable that under socialism every person strives for maximum social security for oneself, for one's family. There is nothing wrong with this as long as the individual, group or branch interest does not enter into a collision course with the overall social interest. In Poland this collision is becoming ever more flagrant. In the discussion in progress throughout the country, even extreme, controversial voices can be heard, concerning the excessive growth of the protective, social function of the state. For instance many workers ask: I have two children, why do I have to work for the benefit of someone who has decided to have four?

Somebody always pays for something. There are also voices that question the purpose of compensation for persons who could take up certain work and earn good money. This shows that this problem is increasingly impeding social awareness. The debate on these themes must be continued, taking as a given that the fundamental obligations of the socialist state in the social domain are not transferable.

We must exploit to the maximum the opportunities for a socially indispensible, effective protection in regards to people, family and groups which to no fault of their own are in the lowest income bracket and thus need assistance. The means earmarked for this purpose are substantial. In all, next year they will amount to some Z15 billion from various sources. It is necessary to distribute them in a most equitable way.

The class nature of the socialist state depends that the numerous benefits, compensations, supplements, scholarships concern above all those individuals, families and groups which genuinely need assistance from the whole working community. At this juncture it comes to mind that, at the present time, these benefits are very broad in scope, but at the same time some of the forms of aid are shallow, and thus not very tangible. We should examine the possibility of a kind of concentration of benefits, so that, by narrowing their numerical range, by restricting them to the disadvantage of better-off groups, resources might be saved, permitting increased benefits were the need for them is most vital.

And that is how I understand the motion of Comrade (?Grula), which stressed the need for setting-up a party-offocial-trade union commission that would make a thorough assessment of the present system of social benefits. A large part of everyday worries is connected with the poor quality of services. It is universally known, and above all acutely felt, that a large part of the service industry complex, designed to help the citizens, work badly. This applies to most outlets of commerce, housing -- including repairs -- repairs of household utensils, mail, transport and it affects work in offices and institutions etc, etc.

Culture, honesty, punctuality and above all accessibility to and a satisfactory standard of services constitute the main conditions for improving living conditions, in most instances without need for investment. Systematic research is in progress. We know that for a considerable part of the working people conditions today are difficult and for many very difficult.

Such is the background for the social reactions to the proposal for yet another price increase.

In the Central Committee, in the government, we acquaint ourselves daily with [word indistinct] the signals and assessments expressed in the price consultations. We are taking a stance on those assessments with the greatest gravity. We will not take the decisions precipitously. We (?will) scupulously weigh all possibilities of alleviating the effects of this painful operation. [words indistinct] but it is essential; there is no other way out. As for the last question, let us ask society: What would shop shelves look like; by how much would the queues lengthen; how much, in connection with this, would speculation grow in 3 months, in half a year, in a year, if prices were to remain unchanged? We have (?learned) that lesson several times already.

That same lesson provides the answer to the question, whether the intended price increases could be lower. Yes, of course they could have been lower, if we had been further along in realizing the anti-inflation and economy program; through effective utilization of the [word indistinct] of the reform; through labor discipline from top to bottom; through organizational and technical progress; simply, through higher quality of work and management; and if the existing potential had been used everywhere as used in the best industrial plants and farms. After all there is no shortage of these.

In this context I would like to recall the circumstances under which the rationing of fats was reinstituted, the surprise of the party and public opinion at this decision, the accumulation of misleading and muddled information all this must not be repeated. It is a difficult and painful lesson. The more difficult the decision -- and there is no avoiding such decisions -- the more important it is that an insightful and class account be made of its social effects; (?the more important it is) that there be ever greater possibilities for imagination, even more honest information, even more responsibility for every deed and every word.

At this point permit me an amusing reply to the amusing question posed by Comrade Smolarz. Combining two difficult functions, I probably feel like a private farmer who is, at the same time, a member of the highest echelon of the party, whose historic goal is to abolish private ownership of the means of production. [loud noise, presumably laughter] It is with such a double burden, dear comrade [word indistinct], dear Comrade Smolarz, that we have to live, except that I will doubtless be freeing myself of one of them a lot earlier. But, comrades, I do not wish to get out of this difficult matter so cheaply. As you know, there has been a session of the Council of Ministers. Appropriate conclusions have been drawn which, after all, were not just personnel ones but went deeper. [word indistinct] the Politburo has adopted a stance, reflected in the session's communique. In any event, we will return to this matter again.

Now I want to dwell on an answer to the third question: What dangers threaten us? The current problems (?weigh excessively) on us; they absorb the aktiv, the leading cadres, comrades in echelons and basic party organizations and often to the limits of [word indistinct] possibilities. These problems catch the interest of the working class and the working people. However, the immediate dangers and difficulties (?pass), but the permanent factors remain. Poland today faces above all acute contradictions between the immediate problems, spanning the next few years, and problems spanning the [word indistinct] decade. Once before, in the second half of the 40's, we faced a similar conflict of goals. It was solved on a historical scale. Poland achieved accelerated progress in industry and civilization, it strengthened its standing in the socialist community in Europe. [Passage indistinct] One can call this a historic success. It was (?brought about) by the far-reaching thinking and the leading activity of our party, the activeness of its members in all sectors of sociopolitical and economic life. Today too problems of a strategic, long-term nature exist for Poland. They can weigh on the fate of our homeland for the whole decade. I took up some of them at the all-Poland conference of the worker aktiv, at the first congress of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON], and I (?consider them) on other occasions. [passage indistinct] Why, (?comrades), is the (?significance) of these absolutely basic matters so rarely the subject of social discussion? Why do we so rarely hear the voice of our intellectuals on matters that have a truly decisive (?importance) for Poland? When we think of the Poland of the future, we must consider the basic facts, specific, tangible, [words indistinct] statistics [passage indistinct]

In the years 1946-1982, the population of our country increased by 54 percent, by almost 14 million. This is a European record. I repeat, 14 million. [Passage indistinct]

(?The extent) of difficulties in other socialist countries has not exceeded this indicator, and so this amounted to almost exactly half of the Polish rate. In certain socialist countries, like the GDR or Hungary, the rate is considerably smaller. We are all pleased with our nation's biological strength. However, joy is not an economic factor. For example, by 1990, the number of schoolchildren will increase by more than 1 million. We presently have a record birthrate. Even now, one in three inhabitants of Poland is younger than 18. Is joy alone going to be enough to build the nurseries, playschools, and schools? Proportions will become increasingly acute [as heard]. By 1990, there will be almost 2.3 million more of us. On the other hand, there will be only 700,000 more people of production age. This is the dimenison of the problem. There will have to be more places of work, more buses, flats, service centers. On the other hand, there will be relatively fewer of those who are supposed to produce all this. Unfortunately, there are many professional malcontents who do not provide any sensible comment or constructive proposals on the subject.

Another great problem is saving the priceless production property from premature decapitalization. It is not important who, when, and with what this or that machine was bought. The nation as a whole has worked for it. It is necessary to keep it going today. It is necessary to develop the science of exploitation, which has been neglected in our country. Above all, it is necessary to make sure that the machines are used appropriately. Even countries that are richer than we cannot afford the waste in industry that is going on here today.

Even more important, the technological gap is also growing. We are at present seriously below the schedule in many spheres compared to the average world level in technology, especially concerning advanced technology. This means, among other things, that the competitiveness of our products is deteriorating; Poland's position in the international division of labor has been weakened, including the CEMA markets. The position we have attained in Europe as a result of the revolution, the achievements of the postwar generation, can become doubtful in a few years' time. Reducing the technological gap and occupying significant positions, in certain spheres at least, will not take place without investment outlays that have been well planned and effective. We know and remember the distortions of the previous decade's investment policy, the effects of the euphoria, and the lack of care for a suitable structure of change and for creating Polish national specializations. There can be no return to these mistakes. On the other hand, however, we have to understand that anemic and obviously ineffective investments are not a smaller weakness. Here is another problem of a principle nature.

Our nature is growing, but we live in biological conditions that are getting worse. Only one in four Poles lives in an area that is not threatened ecologically. The three remaining Poles feel the destruction of the natural environment to a greater or lesser extent. Only 65 percent of our rivers have usable waters. The forests are changing for the worse. Natural beaches, lakes, and resorts are withering away. We all want to breathe fresh air. However, many of us need rubber boots, and rubber boots means sulfur oxide in the atmosphere. Everyone wants to live better but [words indistinct]

The economy has no conscience. The laws of physics and economy cannot be deceived. When we were actively developing industry when towns were developed, we became greatly indebted to nature. We made mistakes that could have been avoided. There have been voices of ridiculous pride because of overcoming nature. However, after all, activities aimed at developing the economy have not been dictated by mere shortsightedness or stupidity alone. Environmental protection is expensive. It costs a lot. Sometimes it costs as much as developing industry and supportive structures. We have no means for it today. However, it is possible and necessary to avoid certain damages. A new way of thinking is necessary. The struggle to save the homeland's nature starts in factories, in parishes, and in every dairy and work cooperative. It is a bitter truth that in various Polish catechisms, mush space is occupied by beautiful signs of concern, love, and respect for nature, for the homeland's soil -- the only one we have. The future of Poland is determined greatly by the natural and physical conditioning factors of our agriculture, and by a diminishing amount of the arable land. Comrade Michalek spoke about this.

Comrade Wladyslaw Comulka said 17 years ago that in order to attain self-sufficiency in agriculture and maintain the then-intended level of animal breeding, it would be necessary to increase the harvest of the 4 cereals to 21 quintals per hectare. Today, with animal breeding considered to be low, 66 kg of meat per head, self-sufficiency would be ensured by the harvest amounting to 31 quintals per hectare.

At that time, it meant the necessity of an increase in the harvest of 2 quintals per hectare; today it is about (?3,. We mention this, dear comrades, in order to [words indistinct] The public, however, does not wish to believe what problems have to be solved, what dangers have to be surmounted. These dangers have not been born by socialism; they are born of life, of development, of civilization, of the law of nature. One cannot count on miracles. Here on earth, problems can only be solved by the strength of humans. Unifying them, giving them direction, mobilizing them with the future in mind -- which is no less important than the present -- there is a fundamental obligation. (?This is) also a great task for the party that cannot be shrugged off. Its leading role also lies in the fact that a communists' thoughts must reach out beyond the end of his own life.

Finally the (?fourth) question we set ourselves: how to manage the difficulties and dangers. (?Here) is an apparently paradoxical statement; Our weaknesses, backwardness and deficiencies are also our reserves. Our opportunity is to overcome and eliminate them. Such is the truth. What is more, [word indistinct] circumstances force us to be particularly resourceful, thrifty, to count every penny. This can (?and should) become a factor toward an intensive and genuinely modern mode of management. The report of the Politburo contains a lengthy description of the objective difficulties over which we have no power, which like the proverbial ball and chain hamper our movements and hinder (?a swifter pace) of production, even at the points at which that would be possible. However, I do not wish to digress at length on the objective difficulties. [Words indistinct] were often a convenient pretext to drop one's arms in helplessness. It is easy to complain of a hostile history. It is harder to draw rational lessons from it. The most difficult thing, however, is to perceive in the current difficulties the subjective factor, the one that exists here and now on the Odra and the Nysa at the beginning of the 9th decade of the 20th century. The party considers as its fundamental moral and political duty to speak first and foremost of the things that depend on us ourselves [Words indistinct] worker and engineer, on every thinking citizen. These subjective causes include inconsistency and even deformations in the application of the mechanisms of the reform. (?After all), they often do not function as they should. A great deal does indeed require modification -- as is known, the amendments will come into force at the beginning of the new year. After all, every mechanism is created by a man; men can repair them, and men can ruin them.

Well, all too often we do encounter the latter case. The reform was hardly born when many managements and self-managements instilled a tendency for selectively approaching the refrain -- as they saw it -- taking from the reform what was convenient and ignoring those aspects that gave them certain duties, tightened up the rules, and at times required one to go against the flow. Just think, man's good will is being subjected to calculation. Hence, a great task arises for the party. The constant expectation that the state, this good and benevolent uncle, will help one out with one's troubles, that it will provide the additional finance -- calculations of this kind are mistaken calculations.

Not infrequently it is necessary to (?meet them halfway), to help those who find themselves in trouble through no fault of their own. However, as for those who manage badly and those who are lazy -- let the specter of bankruptcy stare them in the face! Today, no one should work for those whose only concern is to receive money without getting their hands dirty [words indistinct] Here are a few examples: In the cast-iron foundry in Koluszki, the costs are a third higher than the value of the output but, at the same time, the wages have increased 50 percent. In the Czechowice construction enterprise, despite the benefits that have been provided, the losses amount to Z12.5 million; labor productivity is 25 percent lower and wages 10 percent higher relative to other enterprises of this type.

There, too, party members are to be found. You can say that one Pole is equal to the task, but another Pole could not be bothered. However, both expect speedy aid in equal measure.

Comrades, I will not here mention many, very many, enterprises that deserve praise and esteem. This would take too much time. These enterprises through their work and experience prove that things are possible, that within the framework of prevailing conditions there exists potential for doing more, much more. This, too, constitutes a great reserve of ours. We must try to be like those from among us who are the best -- we must demand that such attempts be made.

Let us now take a look at the labor resources management. No one was (?taken aback) by the Politburo's report, so let us just add a few words: We have abundant proof of the carefree attitude toward manpower resources management. If people are laid off, why are they taken on again? For instance, in the Bydgoszcz tools plant, in the years 1980-1983, the number of those employed directly in the production processes went down 24 percent; however, the number of white-collar workers increased by more than 2 percent. You can see similar things in the Wroclaw Elwro plant and in numerous other enterprises.

The Politburo, the government, the Central Committee -- should they deal with such things? After all, no one can replace the management, the self-management, and the work force in setting their own backyard right. So, in many cases, we do have the people, but they are not always where they ought to be. As a result, the level of production is lower than it could be. This is one of the fundamental reserves of our (?economy). What it takes is vigor and common sense to at least curtail the manpower deficits, since, after all, it is hardly possible to get rid of them overnight.

Naturally, what are also needed are radical organizational and technical-technological changes, computerization, robotization, and, in the long run [word indistinct] However, we are not in a position to wait until these things come about. Everyone knows how the working day shapes up in some enterprises or institutions. You wait half an hour for your tools, an hour for your materials, you spend an odd 15 minutes or so in the canteen, you go to conferences and meetings held during the working hours, you also get an occasional break so that you can celebrate someone's birthday, not infrequently with alcohol, you comment [words indistinct], and so forth. Thus money is lost: It is not just the millions of working hours that are piling up, but billions of zlotys as well. Our real working week is, as is known, so brief it should set some sort of a record. Full utilization of the legal 42-hour work week is for the time being a distant target. If, however, every person employed in industry were to extend his effective working time by only 1 hour -- I stress here that it is not a question of presence in the factory, but of actual work -- the value of production manufactured during that hour would immediately increase on a national scale by Z4 billion.

In no way do I want to overestimate the progress made in combating bureaucracy. There is still a tremendous amount to be done. But actually in this domain the government has started with themselves. And here, answering, among others, Comrade Nowakowska, I should like to let you know that in the 1980 - 1983 period a considerable reduction of the state administration establishment has taken place. From 171,000 in 1980 it has been cut to some 149,000 -- a reduction of 22,000 people -- mainly due to the reform of the system of managing the economy. The reorganization, including the liquidation of five economic ministries, yielded an establishment reduction amounting to some 2,000. This is more than 30 percent of the previous figure in these ministries.

There was also a reduction of employees in foreign missions. Government activities designed to curtail the state administration have thus yielded genuine results. We will continue along this path. Relevant decisions have been adopted, within the framework of the economic program. Moreover in the Central Committee and in the party, on the decision of the Politburo, definite steps have been adopted and (?will be) implemented for a more economic management of our budget and to find various reserves and savings. We must set an example (?for people).

Poland has a great fund of talent. That is our next reserve. Over a 40-year period, the Polish intelligentsia have contributed significantly to creating the nation's progress and achievement. We have valuable examples for the country of the inventiveness and resourcefulness of the Polish scientist, engineer, and technician. [words indistinct] in the precision mechanics institute, a technology for direct cleansing of (?waste) with the simultaneous [word indistinct] of such precious metals as silver, copper, and [word indistinct] Licenses have been sold to the second payments area. This method is being introduced in Poland in more than 40 industrial plants. In 1982-1983, in the (?Lenin) metallurgical combinat, a technolgoy was worked out and production started of more than 15 assortments of metal plate and [words indistinct] for the electical engineering industry, [word indistinct] imports, and enabling continuity of production to be maintained in a number of industrial coproducing enterprises. [Passage indistinct] There are many more such examples. We have almost a million people with higher education.We have more engineers than many much more developed countries of the world. We must show concern for the standing of the technical cadre, arouse its activeness, encourage innovative [word indistinct] ideas and activities.

It is thus necessary to modify the system of directing education and scientific progress. This will take place soon. There will be an increase in contacts between science and industry. We shall try to equip scientific and research institutions with better machinery, periodicals, and technology, which are necessary for research. This will take place according to our means and to the greatest possible extent from an economic standpoint.

We shall cooperate in this sphere with the supreme technical organization. People say that People's Poland cannot affort another Copernicus. Before they say such things, they should consider that these alleged Copernicuses, starging towards the West, usually have rather modest scientific achievements. We have many outstanding scientists in Poland. They devote their work and talent without hesitation to the nation of their birth that has paid for their education and thus counted on the debts being repaid.

However, there are also as many as 33,000 Polish citizens with university degree who recently left Poland for good. Thanks to their education, paid for with workers' and farmers' money, they are now able to serve alien capitalist operations. If they are lucky they might earn some money, but they won't have one thing: The satisfaction of working for their own homeland.

The next large resource, which we need right now, is the quality of production. Figures on this are frightening. Dear comrades, due to jobs botched by certain enterprises we are losing certain traditional export markets. Here are some recent examples:

During the first quarter of the current year more than 5,000 cars, Fiat 126's, were delivered to Polmozbyt in Warsaw. I do not know and I shall discreetly keep silent whether they cam from Tychy or Bielsko. Not one of these, comrades -- I repeat, not a single car -- was suitable for retail. Every single one needed some work on it. The cost of repairs under guarantees on automatic washing machines and freezers made by Predom-Polar amounted to 2,400 million during the first 6 months of the current year -- almost half a billion zlotts. This is equivalent to 10,000 freezers and 10,000 automatic washing machines. Out of 55 agricultural airplanes [word indistinct] made by the WSK Okeci factory, only 23 were fully ready for use.

In 70 percent of the cases the poor quality was due not to a shortage of materials but to errors in execution and finishing. What matters here above all are those products directly connected with the lives of other people. Let us take footwear. The organizational and financial effort was the maximum we could afford. Enough raw materials were found. But in some of the factories the squandering of leather was truly outrageous. We have many reports that there is still a shortage of ordinary standard shoes, with correct sizes and appearance, adapted to the climate. By making sandals on high heels it is possible to meet statistical requirements but not other requirements.

Inferior quality not only causes vast material losses, it also perpetuates a decline in life and production. It drives us backward. Yet another generation begins to get accustomed to any old quality, to various substitute wrappings.

Our next reserve and opportunity lies in vast raw material resources. In Europe we are one of the countries best endowed by nature. But the extraction of raw materials costs more and more. And what is even more costly is wastefulness in the management of raw materials, squandering, and [word indistinct] in many countries the consumption of fuel, energy, and raw materials per produced unit of national revenue is twice and even three times lower. This applies, for instance, to the GDR, where for some time the entire production growth has been achieved without an increase in the supply of raw and other materials. Therefore it is imperative to concentrate determined efforts of science and practice on the search for perfected technologies for the extraction and processing of the minerals mined in our country.

And yet another theme, maybe the most painful one: The weakness of workers' discipline, of civic and social discipline. If we look for reserves we must also reach out there, and perhaps we should do that first, for it costs nothing. I have in mind in particular the plague of the theft of public property. During meetings with work forces, during party report-back and election meetings, the need to step up the struggle against crime is being strongly stressed. The main tasks are to be more effective, to properly exploit already existing legal opportunities, to have consistent work by the investigation bodies, administration of justice and control, and above all to show a determined and sharp reaction to all evil.

With this in mind, among other things, the government is preparing and will shortly submit to the Sejm a draft of legal amendments which provides for more severe penalties for persons called to public office, for glaring manifestations of bad management and squandering of public assests. There is also need for a better organized cooperation between the relevant state and social bodies.

In April 1981 a coordinating committee for strengthening the rule of law and observance of public order was set up. It is desirable that this commission renew its activity under the continued charimanship of Comrade Czeslaw Kiszczak, candidate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee and minister of the interior.

Comrades, in these different times our party faces tasks perhaps as difficult as during the first years of our revolution. They have to be handled with the same fervor and energy as was manifested at that time, although with differnet methods reflecting our higher state in the socioeconomic transformations. There is an incomparably greater complexity of the probems to be solved, for there are different needs and expectations.

History teaches us that in the lives of nations there are good periods and bad. Nevertheless, the greatness of nations, of the (?force) directing them, is evident when they are able to not just survive but overcome unfavorable phases of history. Not long ago we said that the most important thing in Poland is calm. Today and tomorrow what is of primary importance is a rational, creative unrest, a patriotic concern for an effective neutralization of the dangers and for making the most of the opportunities that exist.

Let us remember that our nation, following its liberation, started out from an incomparably lower level. Many other nations have started out from a situation far worse than our current one. We have at our disposal the material achievements of the past 40 years. But how we exploit them now depends first and foremost on people's attitudes.

(?These attitudes) will be shaped through the reform in the state and economy management system. Above all, they will be shaped by the ability of the party and allied parties and PRON to overcome the idea that certain things are impossible -- this is great and historic duty of ours. Let us try to see these difficulties our country is experiencing as a proof that socialism, as a whole, is effective. [sentence as heard] After all, the countries where there is real socialism constitute a kind of oasis of stability in the worldwide ocean of economic chaos and disruption. Of course they experience difficulties which arise from the international division of labor; also they cannot opt out of the world economy and what it is governed by. In socialism, too, energy costs go up, the cost of human labor goes up, economic factors that not so long ago were considered of secondary importance come into ever sharper focus. Despite this, the vigor of socialism, its adaptability, are, qualitatively, better, without a doubt.

Our real economic future revolves around integration, in the wide sense, within the CEMA framework, the search for joint solutions beneficial to each and every partner. This readiness exists; action of this kind has begun; we will resolutely continue it. The mutually beneficial effects and manifestations of this cooperation are felt in this country more and more tangibly and are valued highly.

Let me just recall the joint accores, reached during the recent meetings and visits of Comrades Erich Honecker and Janos Kadar. We expect that the forthcoming visit of fraternal Czechoslovakia's party and state delegation headed by Comrade Husak will yield similarly positive results. We expect more contacts, more interaction.

I would like to take this opportunity to express my satisfaction -- and to share it with my comrades -- that, following the great holdiay-time youth exchange which we shall, incidentally, continue, an agreement has currently been reached between the unions of Poland and the GDR for an exchange of 40,000 trade union holidaymakers from each country. This number is to go up to 50,000 in 1985. We will try to develop similar fraternal contacts with the youth, unions, and parties of all our socialist allies.

We attach particular importance to the Svoiet Union's cooperation and aid. We have spoken of this on many occasions. It is confirmed by practice. Soon an important Soviet economic delegation will arrive in our country for further joint economic decisions of tremendous importance for our economy.

Easteemed comrades, both in the course of the plenary session and at yesterday's meetings between the participants in the planum and the leaders of the economic ministries there was open talk of difficult matters. This is how our fundamental duty toward the nation is to be understood: Tell the truth, even when it is bitter, even when it hurts -- but that does not mean that even for the immediate future we see everything as black. We indulge neither in official optimism nor cheap pessimism. We simply proclaim realism. The whole party ought to be its spokesman and propagator.

We are coming to the end of the present year in general accord with the assumptions of the plan. If the fundamental tasks envisaged for the whole 3-year period are carried out -- and all reasonable conditions for this exist -- we will be able to afford a lasting and perceptible improvement in citizens' living conditions, a speedier solution to the urgent social problems, further systematic progress.

At the productive and economic front today a harsh ideological and political struggle is being waged. [Words indistinct] economic and sociopolitical reality of our country in the course of this struggle but first and foremost through consistency and good sense in action, through a self-critical attitude to errors committed, through eliminating from our life all manifestations of evil and injustice. In a word by daily rendering ourselves credible as the party of the ninth congress, as the party of socialist renewal, a Marxist-Leninist party.

We must also avail ourselves more broadly of our particularly valuable reserves, the unspent treasure of patriotism, which on so many occasions in the past has made it possible to deal with difficulties worse than those (?of today). This ought to be the basis today of a real social contract of the Polish nation, a contract for a successfull -- and hence socialist -- future for Poland. Only the party can inspire and guarantee such a contract. One does not sign or conclude such a contract, it is a contract of life, a contract of national and patriotic need. What is at stake is the strength and prospects of the national economy as a whole. The thing is, despite all the differences that exist, to form a unity among Poles around a single supreme cause, the cause of the national economy.

Dear comrades, our current, 14th plenum (?fulfills) and ought to fulfill a great role. May it become the plenum of a further new opportunity. I cordially thank you for your contribution to its preparation, its course, and above all for what you are doing to consolidate the ideological, political, and economic form [kondycja]. I cordially wish all members of the Central Committee, of the supreme authorities of our party, all invited guests, every success and the most fruitful possible results of their work for the good of our socialist homeland. [applause]

Report Approved

LD191929 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. The 14th PZPR Central Committee plenum has completed the main part of its preceedings, which were devoted to socioeconomic problems. We now have an interval before the final part of the session. The entire day was devoted to a plenary discussion on the report of the Politburo, delivered by Manfred Gorywoda yesterday. Twenty-eight speakers -- members of the Central Committee and invited guests -- took part in the discussion.

Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee, summed up the results of the main part of the deliberations. He emphasized that the plenum was strictly a working one. The discussion -- critical and self-critical -- was a review of our strength and potential on the eve of 1984. It touched on what the working people feel. The fact that we have spoken so openly and without beating about the bush is an eloquent confirmation of our ties with the public. It is proof that the party's policy will not run counter to public aspirations.

We examined our successes and our failures, said Wojciech Jaruzelski. We focused attention on the dangers and threats. Likewise, we searched for an answer to the question of what must be done in order to attain a tangible improvement in the economic situation more quickly.

May this plenum be a common chance for us all.

The plenum adopted a resolution concerning the tasks of the party for increasing the effectiveness of implementing the socioeconomic aims. The resolution stated, above all, that the Central Committee has approved the Politburo report and is hereby appealing to all echelons of party organizations, party members -- particularly to those who work in the state and economic administration, as well as to those in people's councils and in employees' and cooperative self-managements -- to put into effect the directions for action contained in the report. They are also to take into account the critical and self-critical comments, assessments and conclusions that can be found in the report.

It is the key task to ensure that there will be an increase in market production next year. To curtail inflation will be one of the amin aims of the sociopolitical policy next year.

The Central Committee confirmed its will to continue the economic reform, which has been started at the party's initiative.

## Plenum Resolution Approved

LD200347 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Today is the second day of the deliberations of the 14th plenary session of the PZPR Central Committee.

After the end of the discussion, the plenum adopted unanimously a resolution on the tasks of the party in increasing the effectiveness of the realization of socioeconomic goals. The Central Committee states in the resolution that the main socioeconomic tasks defined in the [words indistinct] congress and made specific at the 10th plenum are being implemented correctly. The state of the economy is gradually improving, although the situation is still difficult and complex. The Central Committee expresses in the resolution respect and recognition for working people, for the working class, which most painfully feels the effects of the crisis and to the greatest degree bears the burden of breaking through it, for increasing labor productivity and intensity, doing work on Saturdays off and as overtime. All the more must be the concern for the interests of the working class.

The most important issue is to guarantee next year an increase in market production; this is linked with better supplies of raw materials and materials, with government orders, and with alleviating manpower shortages, in those plants that produce for the market.

Particular attention must be paid to the food market. A greater intensity of activity toward developing agriculture and the food economy is essential. It is vital to develop agricultural foodsstuffs processing and to increase supplies of means of production for the countryside.

The Central Committee thinks it essential for the state administration to guarantee the authentic nature of the discussion being carried on about the proposed changes in retail food prices announced by the Price Office. The results of this discussion should serve the aim of working out solutions that take into account the economic and social effects. The opinions of those who have the most difficult lives should be attentively heard. The results of (?these) consultations should be presented to the public in a totally open manner and before taking decisions.

The Central Committee resolution devotes much attention to the consistent struggle with all signs of economic pathology, especially wastefulness and low quality goods. Those responsible for signs of wastefulness should be consistently called to account, regardless of the function they fulfill or post they hold.

The resolution stresses that income unjustified by work input, getting rich at society's expense, and making a fortune by criminal means, is being and will be combatted with all economic, legal, and penal means. The new tax regulations must be used consistently and distortions in this sphere should be subject to penal repressions. The PZPR parliamentary party has been put under the obligation to put forward the appropriate initiatives and show activeness in work on mending the penal code.

The resolution makes it binding on basic and factory party organizations to take particular care of the everyday matters of working people. Factory social programs should be an indissoluble part of enterprises' plans for 1984.

The resolution recalls that the party tasks approved at the plenum will be implemented in the year of the 40th anniversary of People's Poland. Just as it was then in the first years, so today, most will depend on our personal involvement and effort at every work post, says the final part of the resolution of the 14th plenum.

Officials Elected; Session Ends

LD192358 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Excerpts] The 14th PZPR Central Committee Plenum ended its 2-day deliberations.

At the proposal of the Politburo, an item entitled Organizational Matters was added to the agenda. The Central Committee unanimously recalled from its body Jan Wozniak, member of the Central Committee and Jan Czechowski and Marek Sapinski, candidate members of the Central Committee, at their request.

In secret ballot, the Central Committee elected Tadeusz Porebski, member of the Politburo to be secretary of the Central Committee. Henryk Bednarski was appointed member of the Central Committee and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. Marian Orzechowski was elected as candidate member of the Politburo. He was also recalled, at his own request, from the function of Central Committee secretary in connection with the duties associated with his post as secretary general of the PRON National Council. Wojciech Jaruzelski thanked Marian Orzechowski for his work as a secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and wished him fruitful work in fulfilling his new duties.

Stanislaw Miskiewicz, first secretary of the Szczecin Voivodship PZPR Committee, was elected candidate member of the Central Committee. The Central Committee approved Czeslaw Dega's appointment as director of the Foreign Affairs Department of the PZPR Central Committee. Changes in the composition of problem commissions of the Central Committee were also carried out.

Congratulations and wishes for successful work to the benefit of the party and socialist Poland were conveyed by Wojciech Jaruzelski to those elected to their new posts.

BIOGRAPHIES OF POREBSKI, BEDNARSKI, ORZECHOWSKI

Tadeusz Porebski

LD210655 Warsaw PAP in Russia n 1500 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] Tadeusz Porebski was born on 16 April 1931 in the town of Bielsko-Biala in a worker's family. In 1956 he completed Wroclaw Polytechnical Institute and began work (?there).

In 1961 he defended his doctoral thesis and in 1965 defended his assistant professorship, specializing in the field of technical mechanics. [Words indistinct] On 1 January 1980 he became rector of Wroclaw Polytechnical Institute.

In 1952-1955 he was chairman of the Higher Education Department of the Union of Polish Youth at Wroclaw Polytechnical Institute. (?From 1955 to 1958) he fulfilled the duties of the first secretary of the PZPR Higher Education Committee. At the fifth party congress he was elected candidate member of the Central Committee and at the sixth and seventh congresses, a member of the Central Committee. The Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress elected him a member of the Central Committee, and then he was elected member of the Politburo.

In October 1980, T. Porebski held the post of first secretary of the Wroclaw Voivodship PZPR Committee. In 1981 at the voivodship party conference he was again entrusted with this post. Since 1981 he has also been the chairman of the Education and Science Commission of the PZPR Central Committee.

He is a deputy of the current convocation of the Sejm.

He has been awarded the order [words indistinct] first class and the Officer's Cross of the Polonia Restituta Order.

Henryk Bednarski

LD201932 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Nov (PAP) -- Henryk Bednarski was born on 22 June 1934 in Malkinia-Corna in Ostroleka Voivodship to an intelligentsia family. After graduating from a teacher-training college, he worked for several years in the peoples education system and was secretary in charge of propaganda questions of the Bydgoszcz Tuchola District PZPR Committee and chairman of the Bydgoszcz Union of Rural Youth.

He graduated from the higher pedagogical school in Gdansk in 1963. In 1971, he obtained his doctor of humanities degree at the Kopernik University. He also studied at the higher party school attached to the CPSU Central Committee in Moscow. In the 1973-1978 period he was in charge of the Science and Education Department of the Bydogoszcz Voidvodship PZPR Committee and a director of the Institute of Social Sciences of the [word indistinct] teacher-training college. In 1978, he became prorector of this higher educational establishment. In 1980, he was also a director of the Bydgoszcz intervoivodship party school. He has written approximately 100 books devoted to the sociology of education in rural schools. In 1981, he was elected first secretary of the Bydogszcz Voivodship PZPR committee.

Marian Orzechowski

LD201938 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] Warsaw 7 [as received] Nov, (PAP) -- Marian Orzechowski was born on the 24 October 1931 [words indistinct]. In 1947, he began to be active in youth organizations, initially at the youth organization of the Workers' Universities Association and, since 1948, in the Union of Polish Youth.

In 1952 he joined the PZPR. In 1955 after graduating from the faculty of history of Leningrad University, he began to work as a lecturer at Wroclaw Beirut University. In 1961 he obtained his doctor of historical sciences degree. In 1964 he defended his thesis for assistant professorship of historical sciences [passage indistinct] Marian Orzechowski was director of the Institute of Political Sciences of Wroclaw University and between 1972 and 1975, he was the rector of this higher educational establishment.

He occupied a number of posts in the youth movement and in [word indistinct] In particular, he was member and secretary of the PZPR organs at higher education establishments and was active ingroups [words indistinct] committee of the party, and its Central Committee. He was a delegate to the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress, at which he was elected to the Central Committee. At the fifth plenum of the Central Committee in October 1981, he was elected secretary of the Central Committee. In 1982 he became secretary of the Provisional National Committee of PRON. Since the first congress of of this movement in May 1913 [as received] he is the general secretary of the All-Polish Council of PRON.

He wrote many publications devoted to the modern history of Poland, the Polish workers' movement, and the history of political thought.

In particular, he was awarded the Order of Knight Bachelor of the Polonia Restituta.

PRESS CONFERENCE HELD ON PZPR CC PLENARY MEETING

LD201854 Warsaw PAP in English 1723 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] Warsaw 19 Nov -- A press conference for foreign journalists was held here tonight after the conclusion of the debates of the 14th plenary meeting of the PUWP Central Committee. Jerzy Majka, head of the PUWP CC Information Department, and Stanislaw Gebala, head of the PUWP CC Economic Department, met with journalists to discuss the course and results of the debates. They characterized the contents of the resolution adopted by the plenum and answered a number of questions.

Correspondents were informed that the plenary meeting had a working character, as the strategic issues of the party's economic policy has been determined at its 9th congress and developed in the course of the 8th, 10th, and 11th plenary meetings. The 14th plenary meeting had also supervising character towards the efficiency of the then adopted resolutions. The plenary meeting summed up the consultations conducted by party organizations on the Central Annual Plan for 1934.

The plenary meeting confirmed the stability of the party's economic policy both in the field of overcoming the crisis and in the area of a consistent implementation of the economic reform. The journalists were also briefed on the changes in the composition of the Political Bureau and PUWP CC Secretariat.

Foreign journalists asked a number of questions relating to these changes waiting for spectacular opinions on the newly appointed party officials. They were also interested in the merits of the debates. Answering the question what branches of economy reported the greatest arrears, and what branches the greatest delays, the party officials said that it depended on intermediate, raw materials, and technological conditions existing in factories. For example, last year a considerable growth of productivity was reported in the mining industry, what in turn favourably influenced this year's efficiency in all branches of processing industries, except fodder industry that could not develop its production as a result of the restrictions imposed on Poland by the U.S. and other Western states.

JARUZELSKI REMOVES MIKOLAJEWICZ AS VOIVODA

LD201826 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] Concerning an unsatisfactory assessment of the work in question, an assessment based on the results of a control inspection recently conducted by the main regional inspectorate of the Ministry of Administration and Local Economy, the chairman of the Council of Ministers has recalled Dr Zbigniew Mikolajewicz from the post of Opole voivoda.

SEJM TO MEET 21 NOVEMBER: AGENDA ANNOUNCED

LD202212 Warsaw PAP in English 2013 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] Warsaw 20 Nov -- On 21 November at 11 hours the Polish Semj (parliament) meets for a two-day session.

The agenda includes: at the very beginning -- the first reading of the government draft law on dissemination of culture and on the rights and duties of culture dissemination employees.

A report of the Semj Committee of Economic Plan, Budget and Finances on guidelines for Central Annual Plan for 1984, including more detailed presentation of the directions of wage and price policy as well as living and labour conditions of the population will be delivered by Deputy Longin Cegielski. These guidelines provide for using all available means in order to increase the production for domestic market and for exports. Requirements for management efficiency are to be increased.

The government draft amendment of certain laws which put into effect the economic reform will be reviewed by the Sejm and a debate on all presented problems relating to the Polish economy as a whole will be held.

During a two-day session Deputy Marianna Staniewska will deliver a report on government draft amendment to the Amnesty Law. The initiative to postpone the deadline for the persons who, politically motivated, carried out activities contrary to the law and for whom the Amnesty Act of last July created an opportunity to uncover their activities and go free, was tabled by the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth PRON. The deadline for reporting to authorities as approved by the Sejm committees was fixed for end of this year.

The agenda includes also the Sejm committee report on government draft law on foreign currency and amendment to prison officers law.

The first draft specifies among other items the powers to possess foreign currency values at home and abroad. According to the information provided to the deputies by the finance minister the proposed executive acts contain no rules which would be more restrictive than those in force.

In a draft amended law on prison officers the accent is put on their status and raising their professional skills.

At the end of the session deputies' interpellations and questions are scheduled.

SEJM COMMISSIONS PASS DRAFT PASSPORT LAW

LD181157 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] The Sejm Commissions for Internal Affairs, Administration of Justice, and Legislative Work, have agreed on a final version of the draft amendment to the Passport Act that will be submitted to the plenary debate this year. According to the draft it will be possible to refuse to issue a passport, for instance when preparatory, court, or executive proceedings are in progress against the applicant in connection with a penal case for an offence. Consideration for the security of the state, defense, protection of state secrets, or when this could cause considerable damage to the national economy or cause grave disruption in its functioning, could also weigh against the issuing of a passport.

The relevant office can refuse to issue a passport in a case where a citizen has slandered the good name of the PPR while abroad if 2 years have not elapsed since the event. The deputies have suggested that the period during which the citizen is duty bound to deposit the passport in the relevant office should be extended to 2 weeks. At the same time the government draft has been supplemented by an entry authorizing the minister of internal affairs or a body nominated by him to exempt passport holders from the duty of depositing them in passport offices after their return home. Citizens would be allowed to keep passports issued after 1 January 1984 at home if they authorize travel to socialist countries. This privilage would be gradually extended to holders of passports authorizing travel to remaining countries. The commissions suggest that the bill should come into force on 31 March 1984.

JARUZELSKI, ZSL, SD CHIEFS AT COMMISSION MEETING

LD181904 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] A meeting of the PZPR, ZSL, and SD Central Liaison Commission was held today. The meeting was attended by, among others, Wojciech Jaruzelski, from PZPR; by Roman Malinowski, from the ZSL; and Edward Kowalczyk, from the SD. Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, Sejm Marshal Stanislaw Gucwa, and Deputy Premier Zenon Komender were also present. Problems connected with the issues to be raised at the next Sejm session were discussed.

LE MONDE CITES INDICTMENT IN KOR CASES

PM181151 Paris LE MONDE in French 17 Nov 83 p 4

[Unattributed report: "The KOR Defendants in Need of a Trial"]

[Text] the Social Self-Defense Committee [KOR] defendants are waiting in their prison. The prosecution's case is ready. The government, which seems stronger than it has been for years, merely has to strike: But it is hesitating, issuing an increasing number of conflicting or ambiguous statements, to such an extent that nobody now knows whether this "exemplary" trial will ever take place.

Last summer at least two of the accused, Jacek Kuron and Adam Michnik, the most famous ones, were offered the freedom of exile. They refused. At the end of October Government Spokesman Mr Urban repeated that proposal. Mr Kuron made it known through his son that he still refuses a deal which Mr Lech Walesa finds "repugnant."

Professor Edward Lipinski, one of the KOR founders who enjoys immunity thanks to his old age and reputation, spoke of "political stupidity and boundless insolence" (the compliment was addressed to Mr Urban), and he exclaimed: "How can somebody be sentenced to renouncing his homeland?"

This is the present situation. It is tempting to see this latest episode in a long history as an admission of weakness on the government's part and an encouragement to those resisting it. Various explanations can be put forward: the awarding of the Nobel peace prize to Mr Lech Walesa, the desire to speed up the lifting of economic sanctions, possible anxiety about the discontent of a population fed with propaganda, and propaganda alone -- it has already been necessary to reintroduce butter rationing, and big price increases are expected again in January.

The safest thing is to stick to two established facts: The prisoners are in prison (even though Mr Kuron, who is sick, has been transferred to the Interior Ministry hospital). The "preliminary investigation" for the trial -- an interminable investigation, since it goes back to 1977 -- has been completed and a bill of indictment in due form dated 27 September has been handed to them.

It is a strange document, copies of which have just reached Paris, because, although it contains serious charges ("activities intended to overthrow the socialist regime by force and to weaken Poland's defense capability by severing its alliance with the Soviet Union"), it can also be seen as the best tribute the KOR founders could have dreamed of.

It states, among other things, that when they founded their organization the accused intended to "struggle against repression on grounds of politics, opinion, religion, or race, and to help people prosecuted for those reasons." It states that their long-term objective was "parliamentary democracy, seen as a system based on a broad development of the self-management movement independent from the party and state." It states that the KOR's decisions were taken during meetings "attended by all members of the union," after "discussion and a vote." It states that back in 1979, the accused "demanded respect for the right to strike." It states that, after the birth of Solidarity, Mr Kuron advocated "accord" and said he did not want "adventure" (he did that, the prosecutor writes, more effectively to achieve his political objectives).

The bill of indictment also includes a list of articles by the accused published in "so-called independent" publications, "in other words, publications which escape censorship," or in foreign countries. Colonel Kubala, general military prosecutor, also accuses the defendants of using "irony or paradox," making use of the "semblance of truth or erudition," and even of "lies," and also of showing "arrogance" and "lack of respect" for people representing the authorities of the (Polish) state and friendly states.

The accused -- Jacek Kuron, Adam Michnik, Henryk Wujec, and Zbigniew Romaszewski -- face sentences ranging from 1 to 10 years' imprisonment under Article 128 of the Penal Code.

WALESA MEETS WITH BANNED SOLIDARITY LEADERS

NC211042 Paris AFP in English 0955 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 21 (AFP) -- Solidarity leader Lech Walesa said today he had met the banned trade union's underground leadership at the weekend to discuss a strategy to defend the standard of living of Polish workers.

The government has proposed to increase prices of basic goods by between 10 and 50 per cent from the beginning of next year.

Mr. Walesa told Western journalists he had met the Provisional Coordinating Committee on Saturday and again yesterday.

Mr. Walesa read over the telephone from Gdansk a communique issued by the underground leadership saying it was Solidarity's duty to protect the interests of workers, whose standard of living was once again under attack.

The government's planned price hikes were no solution to the country's economic problems, the communique said, and would only create enormous difficulties for most Polish families.

It was the first time Mr. Walesa had managed to meet Solidarity's underground leadership since April.

The Provisional Coordinating Committee communique was signed by Zbigniew Bujak for Warsaw, Tadeusz Jedynak for Upper Silesia, Bogdan Lis for Gdansk and Eugenuisz Szumiejko for Wroclaw.

ARCHITECT DETAINED FOR SOLIDARITY ACTIVITIES

LD191146 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] The security service of the Wroclaw Voivodship Internal Affairs Office has detained Marek N., pseudonym Foks, a 32-year-old architect employed in the Wroclaw Voivodship special Planning Office. He has been involved since 1982 in illegal activities in the underground structure of the former Solidarity.

As an adviser to the so-called Regional Strike Committee, he coordinated propaganda and distribution activities. In the course of the investigation, illegal literature, photographs, negatives, and recordings of antistate speeches were seized. Some of them were earmarked for the Western propaganda centers, including Radio Free Europe.

Marek N. did not avail himself of the opportunity to come out in the open and continued illegal activities after 21 July. Twelve other persons were detained with him.

BANC RECEIVES VISITING LCY DELEGATION 19 NOV

AU192011 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1856 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/11/1983 -- Iosif Banc, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, received on November 19 the delegation of activists of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) led by Stanko Tomic, member of the Presidium of the CC of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina, who paid a visit to Romania for an exchange of experience over November 14-19.

During the interview, which passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere, the fine relations were highlighted between the RCP and the LCY, the common determination being also expressed to take further action in keeping with the Romanian-Yugoslav summit understandings for the continuous development of the collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples.

During their visit to Romania, the delegation of activists of the LCY conducted talks at the headquarters of the Central Council of Workers' Control over the Socio-Economic Activity, the State Planning Committee and the Bacau and Neamt County Committees of the RCP. The Yugoslav guests also visited economic and sociocultural units.

DASCALESCU LEAVES FOR PRC, DPRK 20 NOV

AU201910 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1901 GMT 20 Nov 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/11/1983 -- On November 20, Romanian Premier Constantin Dascalescu left for the People's Republic of China for an official visit of friendship at the invitaiton of the premier of the State Council of that country, Zhao Ziyang, and to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, at the invitation of the government of the DPR of Korea. Present upon departure at the Otopeni Airport were Ion Dinca, first deputy prime minister, ministers and other officials. Also present were Xang Ximing, charge d'affaires a.i. of the People's Republic of China in Bucharest, Mun Ben Sam, [spelling as received] charge d'affaires a.i. of the DPR of Korea in Bucharest, and members of the two embassies.

SCINTEIA CITED ON CEAUSESCU'S CALL TO U.S.,USSR

AU182058 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 18 Nov 83

["An Urge to Reason, to Responsible Political Action" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRESS 18/11/1983 -- In a commentary on the speech made by President Nicolae Ceauseascu in Romania's parliament (November 16) and on the appeal of the Grand National Assembly addressed to parliaments and parliamentarians in European states, the USA and Canada, SCIENTEIA of November 18 shows inter alia:

Through President Nicolae Ceausescu's voice and through the appeal of her supreme legislative forum, Romania expresses once again her unflinching will of peace and proves responsibility for the vital interests of the Romanian people as well as of all peoples, for the fate of human civilization.

Through the high-principled and constructive stands it maintains, through the highly mobilizing character of the proposals it advances, the speech made from the high rostrum of the Grand National Assembly is a decument of high political resonance, an illustration of the consistency with which President Nicolae Ceausescu acts in the service of the loftiest ideals and major rights of all citizens on the earth.

The peoples must be told the truth openly and honestly -- President Nicolae Ceausescu emphasized -- and it is precisely this that makes the speech effective.

The Romanian president's speech -- the quoted newspaper further says -- clearly shows that, in defiance of the will of public opinion, of the European peoples and the whole mankind, preparations have already started for the siting of the medium-range U.S. missiles in Europe and for the location of new Soviet missiles in retaliation. The speech justifiably shows that the emplacement of the new missiles and the extension of the existing ones do not and cannot serve peace and security. On the contrary, they will intensify the nuclear arms race to a greater extent, making it a terrible threat.

That is why the speech made by Romania's president has constituted itself another vibrating call to reason, to political lucidity, and ardent urge to take most resolute action, before it is too late, to prevent the deployment of the new missiles and the development of the ones in place, to do everything possible to save the continent, the entire mankind from disaster, to safeguard the major right of peope and of peoples to existence, life, freedom, independence and peace.

SCINTEIA shows that President Nicolae Ceausescu cast light on the truth that the attempts to justify the siting of the new missiles through statements according to which it will hasten nuclear disarmament and serve peace virtually aim at hiding facts, lulling vigilance and diverting the peoples' attention from the great danger posed by the new missiles. The peoples have the right to know facts as they are. And facts show that missiles do not and cannot serve peace. On the contrary, they serve destruction and do nothing but incommensurably enhance the threat of a conflagration with unpredictable consequences.

The peoples -- the newspaper further shows -- are entitled to wonder why so much insistence, so much impatience to deploy the missiles. Is such a course in the interests of peace, detente and security? As Nicolae Ceausescu showed in his speech, would it not be better, more rational and necessary, would it not be indeed in the interests of the peoples, of mankind to show the same hurry and impatience in achieving an accord on the non-deployment of missiles? A question but, in fact, an urge to reason, to responsibility, to politically efficient action to stop in time the course towards precipice -- SCINTEIA writes -- mentioning that Romania's president warns over the real and particularly serious danger that the nuclear missiles and weapons can get into the hands of irresponsible people or be accidentally used or launched. In the light of this basic consideration, Romania has called again, through her president's voice, on the leaders of the USA and the USSR to renounce the siting of the new missiles and the development of the existing ones, to start withdrawing and scrapping the ones in place. The newspaper mentions the assessment made by the Romanian head of state on the possibility of achieving an accord which should eventually provide for the prevention of the emplacement of any medium-range missiles on the continent and for their scrapping.

In the spirit of the deep concerns for the destinies of the peoples in Europe and throughout the world -- SCINTEIA also shows -- the Grand National Assembly calls on all parliaments in the European states, in the USA and Canada to take highly responsible action for the present and the future of the European Continent and of the world as a whole, so as to make the governments in the countries where the new missiles are to be sited renounce to accept them in their territory which should not become the base of an attack with nuclear weapons.

The Romanian people, Socialist Romania are fully confident that, through the peoples' united force, the peoples' just struggle for peace, for life can be won, and they will devote their efforts to this just struggle, as they have done, so far, with the same vigour and energy -- the newspapers shows in conclusion.

ROMANIAN ASSESSMENT OF SPILJAK VISIT CITED

LD171020 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1718 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Text] Bucharest, November 16 (TANJUG) -- The Executive Political Committee of the Romanian Communist Party assesses the recent visit to Romania by President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Mika Spiljak as "an exceptionally important moment" in the continuation of traditional Romanian-Yugoslav contact. Special importance is attached to the expansion of the economic and other forms of cooperation between the two countries. The Executive Political Committee points out the determination of Yugoslavia and Romania to firmly cooperate at the international level, primarily in the struggle for disarmament and against nuclear armament in Europe and nuclear war. It emphasizes in particular the commitment of the two countries to the development of cooperation among the Balkan countries to turn the region into a zone of peace -- free from nuclear arms and foreign military bases.

SPILJAK CABLES KIPRIANOU ON 'CYPRUS QUESTION'

LD171220 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1135 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] Belgrade, November 17 (TANJUG) -- President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Mika Spiljak has expressed Yugoslavia's full support of a peaceful settlement of the Cyprus question on the basis of respect for the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus.
The Yugoslav position is contained in a message Spiljak addressed to Cyprus President Spiros Kiprianou today (Thursday). It adds that the Cyprus question should be dealt with on the basis of the relevant UN General Assembly and Security Council resolutions and known principles of the policy of non-alignment. Spiljak's message was sent in response to an earlier message the Cyprus president addressed to the president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia requesting Yugoslavia's support.

MOJSOV SAID TO POSTPONE VISIT TO EGYPT UNTIL DEC

NC171510 Cairo MENA in English 1413 GMT 17 Nov

[Text] Cairo, 17 (MENA) -- The visit of Lazar Mojsov, Yugoslav foreign minister, to Egypt was postponed till mid-December due to some preoccupations. The Yugoslav foreign minister was due here on Saturday.

MITTERRAND TO PAY OFFICIAL VISIT IN DECEMBER

LD180050 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1658 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Nov (TANJUG) -- French President Francois Mitterrand is to pay an official visit to Yugoslavia in December this year at the invitation of the SFRY Presidency.

MOJSOV ARRIVES IN DELHI FOR SESSION ON PALESTINE

LD181006 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0900 GMT 18 Nov 83

["Pool" item]

[Text] New Delhi, Nov 18 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Lazar Mojsov arrived in New Delhi this morning, Friday, to take part in the two-day session of the eight-member committee entrusted by the seventh non-aligned summit with finding a lasting and just solution to the Palestine problem.

Lazar Mojsov will today meet with Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao, who will chair the non-aligned ministerial committee session. As expected here, the ministers of Algeria, Bangladesh, India, Yugoslavia, Cuba, Senegal and Zambia and head of the Palestine Liberation Organization Political Department Faruq Qaddumi will take the opportunity of their stay in New Delhi to hold a number of informal, but important mutual consultations.

PLANINC LEAVES BRITAIN, ARRIVES IN ZAGREB 18 Nov

AU191552 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, has concluded her official visit to Great Britain and tonight arrived in Zagreb. Today, Milka Planinc spent the last day of her official visit to Britain in Edinbourgh, administrative center of Scotland, where she visited the Recal factory of electronic instruments and held talks with Minister George Younger, state secretary for Scotland. Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, also visited the cultural monuments of Edinburgh.

'SHARP PROTEST' OVER EXTREMIST INCIDENT IN FRG

LD182046 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1902 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Stuttgart, November 18 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia has lodged a sharp protest with authorities in the Federal Republic of Germany over an incident caused by extreme Albanian nationalists during a folk show attended by Yugoslav workers in Stuttgart on November 11.

The protest was delivered to the Interior Ministry of Baden-Wuerttemberg by the Yugoslav consul in the Federal Republic of Germany today (Friday). He demanded severe punishment for the perpetrators of the incident in which about fifteen Yugoslav citizens received light or serious injuries.

The incident took place during a performance given by a folk ensemble from the Yugoslav province of Kosovo when a group of anti-Yugoslav Albanian extremists, members of the illegal organisation "Red Front", tried to prevent the show. "The extremists smashed tables and chairs, shouted irredentist slogans and physically assaulted members of the Yugoslav general consulate staff and persons charged with keeping order.

The extremists were eventually encircled and subdued by the keepers and West German police. The police searched them, found that they were armed with knives and took them to prison. The majority of the perpetrators are still in detention for violating law and order, inflicting injuries and causing damage to property.

BULGARIAN MINISTER CONVEYS FILIPOV MESSAGE

LD172143 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1652 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] Belgrade, Nov 17 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Vice-Premier Borisav Srebric today, Thursday, received Bulgarian Finance Minister Belcho Belchev, who delivered him a message from Bulgarian Prime Minister Grisha Filipov for Yugoslav Prime Minister Milka Planinc. Srebric and Belchev, and chairman of Yugoslav Committee on Agriculture Milorad Stanjevic, discussed the two countries' economic cooperation. Belchev is in Yugoslavia, heading a Bulgarian delegation to the joint Yugoslav-Bulgarian Committee on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation now sitting in Belgrade.

TRIAL ON SPYING CHARGES OPENS IN KOSOVO TOWN

AU191823 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] The trials of Ali Buzaku of Ajvalija, former employee of the Provincial Secretariat for Internal Affairs, charged with criminal acts of espionage, and of Muharem Musliju of Pristina, charged with the criminal act of encouraging espionage, opened in Prizren today. Ali Buzaku admitted that on 14 December last year, he fled to Albania and delivered to the Albanian security service the documents on the deployment of weapons and ammunition in the communal secretariats for internal affairs in Kosovo; he had claimed these documents were his personal notes. Another four official persons were with Buzaku on the way to the Vrnica border crossing point. Six months after his escape, Ali Buzaku returned to Yugoslavia and surrendered to the security organs.

The second defendant, Muharem Musliju did not admit to the charges of the indictment and stated that he had had no connections with the first defendant. The testimony of the militiamen who were with Buzaku at the time of his escape was also heard today.

MILITARY EXERCISES END IN WESTERN MACEDONIA

LD191609 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1020 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Ohrid 19 Nov (TANJUG) -- Today and tomorrow the final activities in this year's "All in Defense and Protection '83" action are being carried out in six municipalities in western Macedonia (Ohrid, Struga, Debar, Resen, Kicevo, Makedonski Broad). Working people and citizens of this area, with their famous traditions from the National Liberation War, have been in production workshops since the early hours of the morning, aiming at greater and better production under military" conditions. The activities are being constantly monitored at the regional operational headquarters in Ohrid, where it is said that this year working people have emphasized so-called useful activity directly contributing to economic stabilization.

In the border town of Debar, Macedonians, Albanians, and members of other nations and nationalities, together with members of the Yugoslav People's Army, are carrying out repairs on the road that leads to (?Karaula Liman Kaba) on the Yugoslav-Albanian border.

FEDERAL INTERNAL AFFAIRS SECRETARIAT EXERCISE

LD191909 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1507 GMT 19 Nov 83

[Text] Novi Sad, 19 Nov (TANJUG) -- A 1-day exercise of the Federal Internal Affairs Secretariat was held today in the area of eastern Srem. The exercise was one of cooperation with internal affairs organs and other subjects of social self-protection in this part of Vojvodina. Stane Dlouht, federal secretary for internal affairs; Boro Denkov, member of the Federal Executive Council; representatives of sociopolitical organizations; and inhabitants of the municipalities on whose territory the exercise was held attended the event.

The aim of the exercise was to test the mobility of the Federal Internal Affairs Secretariat, the functioning of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection, coordination and joint activity of the internal affairs organs, and the readiness of a special unit of the militia. The exercise was a complete success. It demonstrated the readiness, mobility and skill of internal affairs organs and of all structures of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection.